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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET, CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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CITY ITEMS.

All Right,

oots and Shoes at the Opera House Shoe Store

Iron City College.

following, from one of our oldest and most dis- shed bank officers, speaks volumes in favor of stem of practical, actual business training pur- the college: "I had recently the pleasure of ing the Banking Department of the Iron City e and was surprised at its thorough practical or- tion It is certainly an important adjunct to a ercial College The course is excellent, and any man will be benefitted by going through it, no what his vocation in life may be." John Har- resident of Bank of Pittsburgh.

o to Fleming's Drug Store.

4 Market street, for all kinds of California and Brandy.

Western University.

xt term will commence Monday, Sep 3 [au17-15t

Pittsburgh Female College.

Term will open September 4. Address Rev. I. shing.

o to Fleming's Drug Store,

4 Market Street, for the best Blackberry wine rought to Pittsburgh.

Beaver Female Seminary.

$75 for all expenses, 14 weeks. Opens Sept. T Taylor. THS 4

Irving Collegiate Institute.

Thirteenth semi-annual session of Mrs. E. A. a select Classical School for Ladies, will commence Monday, September 10th, at the residence o mith, 31 Central street, Allegheny. MATH

A Card to the Public.

lutions passed at a meeting of the passengers me through on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and o Railway, on the 26th of August, 1866, going

rmas, The train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne cago Railway, which left Chicago at 5:15 on , ran off the track between Alliance and Co- and three cars were thrown down a steep kment, injuring nearly every one of the pas- more or less, some as we fear, fatally; and is known that one of the coach wheels was d some time previous to the accident, and that well known to those men whose duty it was to wheels, and that on consultation they decided would hold to run through to Pittsburgh by g slow time as they were overheard to say so, t instead of running slowly they were making es per hour when the accident occurred, and o, while turning a curve in the road; therefore, ved, That we charge the conductors or man- said road or railway with the grossest crimi- lect, and deserving the severest censure of the and we think it is important that these facts be widely known, that travelers may avoid a at so recklessly trifles with the lives of its pas-

NATHANIEL R. HARRIS,
JNO WM. GOETZ,
KONN B. SAYERS,
A. GURR, M. D. S.,
A. L SCOTT,
A. C. NOOT,
FRANK CAHILL,
RICHARD F. BUTT,
P. P. ALLEN,
Committee.

e Daily Commercial

New Magazine in Pittsburg.

first number of the *Methodist Centenary* ine is on our table. It is published by the ary Committee, for the National Local ers' Association of the Methodist Epis- Church. It is printed by W. S. HAVEN, e could but notice, as we opened it, be- ading a paragraph, the superior style of aphy and general execution, that belong he work of Mr. HAVEN's office. magazine is devoted in part to the spe- terests, as we judge, of the local preachers Methodist connection, and partly to the l interest of the Church. The Table of ts of this number embraces also a variety resting articles on miscellaneous subjects ppear all to be original articles, with the ' names given in the table,—a good fash- he editor, we understand, is our friend . H. Kincaid, of this city. The magazine mphlet of eighty pages, octavo, double s. The terms we fail to discover in any f the number—a singular omission in imes, when money, prices and bargains the ascendant.

Half Fare to Philadelphia.

of us arrangements are being made for e to Philadelphia for all who desire to at- e Loyal Convention, on the 3d proximo. generally understood that the Railway nies will cheerfully come into half-fare ement.

Railroad Consolidation.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON, August 25, 1866.

hioville Railroad Company, of Ohio, and hioville Railroad, of Pennsylvania, have consolidated under the name of Island ailroad Company, and organized by elect- W. Blanchard, President; C. O'Rourke, Williams, A. L. Crawford, H. Lee, A. H. an, and C. K. Chamberlin, Directors; W. ey, Chief Engineer, and W. Newell, Sec- and Treasurer. C.

of the Philadelphia Convention appears reached Arkansas. A letter from Colo- Ballis, Speaker in the Arkansas House and 1864, dated from that State, says: men were found hanging, about thirty rom here One was a member of the last ture, and had been guilty of piloting the s through the country. Two more are . Bands of murderers are traversing ntry in different parts, committing all depredations."

BLE IN THE CAMP.—Collector Smythe . Weed have had an open quarrel. showed Weed the door, hearing some hat Weed was working for his removal. pes to show Smythe the door before weeks. Senator Doolittle, of whose son is taking care, is attempting to heal the ut without success. Weed fights a steady nd there are some dreadfully weak in Smythe's armor.

report that the removal of Gen. Sheridan e New Orleans command probably rests etter foundation than that the President remove him if he dared. When he does will hear from General Grant. General an, who has been named as the succes- heridan, is not in the army.

f the curious things in New York poli- he fact that Cleveland, brother-in-law of Greeley, and an original and uncom- ing Radical, retains his position as As- n the Sixth District, through the influ- Raymond.

holera has created a panic in St. Louis. ,000 frightened persons have left the city a fortnight. There were one hundred neteen burials of persons who died of in eight of the cemeteries, Wednesday rteen other cemeteries have made no re-

New Hampshire Democrats do not fail e support of President Johnson with lacrity. The appointment of the radical r Clark to the important position of U. rict Judge is regarded by them as a queer defending his own policy. Most of them ly entertain the opinion recently ex- by Franklin Pierce, that his present agrees with their views, but the man is not to be trusted.

famine in India is increasing, and starv- etches have begun to flock from the to the city. "Hundreds of men," says al circular, "are daily coming down to a from the famine-stricken districts, of some get their food once in a day, and o not. Many pass their days eating skins goes picked up in the streets; many sell hildren for an anna or two, or devote lves to pocket picking and murder."

s's PRISON LIFE.—A Richmond letter A near friend of Jefferson Davis con- e report current some time since, that cted to several of the passages in the re- ork entitled his Prison Life. He, how- d not say that the passages were absolute ods, but simply that they were highly , and in numerous instances objection- ecause given to his physician as confiden- merely social utterances.

New York *News* complains that the owed too low at the Philadelphia Con- , and demands that she insist more on her right. Does not the *News* know 'she stoops to conquer?"—*Providence*

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Herald's Washington correspondent says excellent authority for stating that Jeff. will be released on bail or parole soon, himself amenable to the process of the which is to dispose of his case in October

Tribune says: We have a report from ngton, which we credit, that Gen. Phil. an has been relieved from his command, n. J. B. Steedman sent down to take his

ident Johnson, while on his way to , will review the First Division of the al Guard in New York city. The freedom city will be tendered him by the City is, and action is taking for the merchants ity to participate in the reception. He accompanied by all the members of the t and their families.

ition to Congress, signed by the Union Louisiana, respectfully representing that ur years of combatting the armed forces rebels and traitors, they are not prepared ng that these same rebels and traitors return among them, assume authority, with contumely and contempt, and ise abuse them. The petitioners set length their grievances, and call for pro-

n Corbett on Thursday received one nd six hundred and eighty-four dollars share in the capture of J. Wilkes Booth.

s from Havana to the 18th, state that the rade is on the increase to an alarming Seven hundred Africans had been at one time, and it is said through a a high officer.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Important Ruling Regarding Public Lands.

Johnson Ratification Meeting.

Internal Revenue Receipts of Week $7,846,564.

Important Conference on Army Matters.

The Late Tobacco Seizure at Danville.

Pittsburgh Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

General Granville Moody Appointed Chaplain.

Sixty Thousand Deserters in Pennsylvania.

They are to be Challenged at the Polls

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1866.

The Public Lands.

The Commissioner of the General Land office to-day made the following ruling relative to pre-emption settlements: By the 8th section of the Homestead act of 1862, parties who have made entry under that law, on the condition of five years of continuous settlement and cultivation, have the right at any time before the expiration of that period, to make proofs of such settlement up to a given day, and then pay for the tract at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and at once get a title. When a Homestead settler has entered a tract containing more than one hundred and sixty acres, he is required to pay for the excess in cash, and when he desires to change his homestead to a cash purchase, he is credited with the amount of such excess, and only required to pay for one hundred and sixty acres. When a party enters under the Homestead law, and abandons the tract, he forfeits all claim to the fees, commissions, &c., which at the time of entry were paid at the local office for the services rendered by the register and receiver, in regard to such entry.

Johnson Meeting.

The mass ratification meeting of the supporters of the President's policy, and of the Philadelphia Convention, came off here this evening in front of the City Hall. There was quite a large attendance, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested by the crowd. Many speeches were made and a band played patriotic and national airs at intervals. The meeting did not adjourn until a late hour.

Financial Matters.

The amount of circulation issued to national banks for the week ending August 25th, was six hundred and seventeen thousand three hundred and ten dollars. Total to date, two hundred and eighty-nine millions and twenty-one thousand and eighty-five dollars.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts of Internal Revenue for the week were seven million eight hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars. The receipts of to-day were one million one hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

The White House.

The Executive Mansion has been thronged to-day again by visitors to the President. But few of them, however, succeeded in gaining an interview, as the President was engaged during a good portion of the day with Secretary Stanton and General Grant on business of importance connected with the army.

The Territorial Elections.

Major General McDowell, commanding the Department of California, announces that it is made the duty of the officers of the army in Arizona to see that those connected with their commands are not suffered to use their positions in connection with the Territorial elections.

The Conscience Fund.

People who desire to show their wit, by sending small remittances to the Treasury as contributions to the conscience fund, with the request to acknowledge its receipt in the newspapers, may now discontinue the practice, as hereafter such contributions under one dollar will not be separately noticed by the Department.

An Untrue Statement.

The statement that was made some days since, in newspapers opposed to the administration, that the officers of the Internal Revenue sent to Danville, Virginia, to seize the large tobacco factories of Talbot & Co., and J. M. Walker, for alleged frauds, had been driven from the town and pursued by a rebel mob, turns out, on inquiry, to be untrue. No resistance was made to the seizure of the factories, and no violence was offered by a mob, as reported. On the contrary, the feeling of the people of Danville is said to be good, and efforts are being made to attract Northern capital to the place. The firms in question, after a full investigation, have been acquitted of any fraudulent intent, and their property restored to them.

To be Mustered Out.

An order is soon to be issued mustering out all volunteer officers now on staff duty.

Chaplain of Pittsburgh Convention.

Henry Ward Beecher having been appointed Chaplain of the Conservative Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland, General Granville A. Moody, of Ohio, has been invited by the Soldiers' and Sailors' League to act as Chaplain of the Radical Convention at Pittsburgh, on the 24th of September.

Change of Appointing Power.

Heretofore it has been the custom for the heads of the different bureaus in the Treasury Department to designate the subordinates of their respective bureaus for appointment. Secretary McCulloch proposes to change this system upon the return of Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and in future have all appointments designated by the head of the Department.

Deserters to be Challenged.

J. W. Forney and other radical leaders in Pennsylvania have procured from the War Department a list of deserters from the army during the war belonging to that State, numbering sixty thousand, and propose to challenge such of them as shall offer to vote the Conservative ticket, and prevent their exercising the elective franchise.

The Chicago Excursion.

General Grant and General Rawlings, his chief of staff, have decided to go with the Presidential party to Chicago. It is also understood that Secretary McCulloch and Attorney General Stanbery will accompany the party to New York, and return from there to Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 26.

APPOINTMENT.

Hon. Wm. V. Arnell has been appointed United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Texas.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Second Auditor, directing the suspension of the payment of bounties to colored soldiers, is to operate only until rules are prepared by the Commissioners of War Department for the payment of these and all other bounties.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.

General Grant and Secretary Stanton were closeted several hours to-day with the President.

Latest Mexican News:

NEW YORK, August 26.—Official information from Brownsville to the 13th inst. has been received. General Wallace was with Caravajal at Brownsville. The army and munitions of war taken out by the J. W. Evermann were in Matamoras, but as they belonged to American citizens, Canales had not interfered with them, and had assured the parties owning them that all contracts made by Caravajal would be carried out, and he had made a forced loan, to pay for the arms. The American citizens accompanying the arms were arrested by Canales, but were subsequently released.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 25.—The steamer Orizaba, from Portland, Oregon, brings $200,000 in treasure.

The Mexican Imperial Consul's official dispatch from Urez, Sonora, August 18, states that Moreals, after his defeat at Hermasillo, under Gardara and overtaken at a place called Pulugita. A severe engagement ensued, resulting in the complete rout of the Liberals, who took refuge within the American lines, leaving thirty-five dead and one hundred and fifty prisoners, all their baggage and ammunition in the hands of the Imperialists. Pesqueral was being vigorously pursued. The American fillibusters under Vega left Lopaz August 5th, to reinforce the defeated Juarez, and who received in exchange for 1,500 stolen animals the means of prosecution. All was quiet in Sinaloa. The story of Loseadea's defection is pronounced false.

Reception to the President in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—Preparations are being made for the reception of the President on Tuesday. Major General Meade yesterday issued an order to the military commanders in his military department, directing them to pay appropriate military honors to the President. Brevet Brigadier General Vodges will be considered the commanding officer at Philadelphia. The First City Troops will act as escort to the President, a duty they have performed on every occasion of a Presidential visit to this city. A meeting of merchants has been called for to-morrow, to take measures for the President's reception. It will be held at the Exchange, the Board of Trade, it is alleged, having refused the use of their rooms for the purpose. It is believed that the city authorities will take no part in the reception, no meeting of the City Councils having yet been called.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26.—Sailed, George Washington and Merrimac, for New York. Arrived, George Cromwell and Mississippi, from New York.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Committee of Labor Convention in Washington.

They Have an Audience at the White House.

Addresses of President Johnson and John Hinchcliffe.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1866.

The following are the names of the Committee of the National Labor Convention, who waited upon the President to-day: John Hinchcliffe, of Missouri, Chairman; J. W. Cooper, of Maryland; R. Emmons, District of Columbia; Alexander Troup, of Connecticut; James Ashworth, of Georgia; R. L. Marston, of Delaware; W. Lee, of Virginia; J. H. Spaulding, of Massachusetts; A. C. Cameron, of Illinois; W. H. Stewart, of Michigan; Andrew Schroeder, of Missouri; W. Harding, of New York; A. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; J. Alfred, of Indiana, and W. S. Macauley, of Iowa. The delegates were received by the President at 3 P. M. After thanking him for their reception, their Chairman said:

It has been represented that our Convention is for the formation of a new political party. This is not the case; but it is a Convention formed for the purpose of discussing those reforms that we think necessary and due to the laboring community. We are especially interested in the reduction of the hours of labor. That is the corner stone of our movement. We desire to bring about a reduction of the present hours to eight hours, and to have it understood that eight hours is hereafter the measure of a day's work, legally and by custom. We want to be considered as ignoring political partizanship or issues. We appear before you as laborers for the purpose of presenting our claims to your favorable consideration, and asking your sanction of our movements with your immediate appropriate approbation, as far as all the labor in the naval and other Government works is concerned, and thus imitate the example of President Van Buren when approached by the employees of the Government, on a similar request. The request then made was for a reduction to ten hours per day. This he did order by a proclamation, and it was immediately followed all over the country, and custom made it a law. We believe the time has come for a still further reduction; that we have advanced sufficiently in improvement, mechanical and otherwise, to render this feasible, and we believe that we should participate in some degree in the benefit arising from these improvements. That we would become better citizens by having time for intellectual and moral culture, and we think, too, it would aid us in our physical as well as our intellectual health, if not called upon to work so hard and for such prolonged hours.

We desire to call your attention, also, to the disposition of the public lands. We think there has been permitted too great an accumulation of them on the hands of the speculators, and too much given over to corporate companies for the purpose of encouraging the formation of railroads. We think this has acted badly for the agriculturist, and that if they were given to settlers and others, and not permitted to accumulate in the hands of a few, they would be cultivated where now they lie unproductive. It is now hard work for a settler to make it profitable to settle, by reason that all the choicest portion of the lands are being held by large capitalists, and the lands are unprofitable in the sense that they yield less supplies and less taxes to the National or State Government. We would like to have you take these things into consideration, for the provision of means to remedy this, which we claim to be a wrong. We simply hold the principle that lands should be held by those who are willing to cultivate them. The land to the tiller; the tools to the mechanic.

In connection with that subject, Mr. President, I desire to present to you this petition sent from one of our frontier States, which may give in better words and more condensed form, the ideas of our frontier men upon that subject. I have stated, Mr. President, that for our application to you we have a precedent in relation to the same matter—an example set by President Van Buren. I commend it to your attention, most respectfully. Do with the matter as may seem best to you, but in the special matter of a reduction of the hours of labor we do desire to have some recognition at your hands, if you deem it wise to give it. We have no other object in view than to seek and apply remedies to the wrongs that laborers now suffer.

We regard the present system of emigration as being in some sort unfair, and as protection is sought by some of our large manufacturers at the hand of the Government through the prohibition of foreign goods, so we desire to have some protection for our interests. If they desire protection against the competion to which they may be subjected by importation, we against foreign pauper labor imported against our interests to reduce the price of labor.

Another subject to which we would call your attention is the system of convict labor. We think that system exerts a very deleterious influence upon our interests, inasmuch as it is obtained at very low rates of compensation by parties who have contracts to fulfill, and the work is thrown upon the market and comes in competition with free labor in such a manner as to tend to a gradual but steady and certain depreciation of free labor, and we therefore think we are entitled to ask protection against it.

But, Mr. President, the great corner stone of our movement is the reduction of the hours of labor to eight. We do not desire to overturn the institutions of the country, or to interfere with the individual rights of any capitalist, but simply claim the privilege of eight hours for labor, eight for self culture, and eight for repose. This we ask, Mr. President, and to this we ask your cordial indorsement. The whole of the working people of the country are beginning to be alive to this. They can hope for no assistance from the capitalists. They have determined to take their own affairs into their own hands, and they now but ask some recognition at the hands of the head of this nation. They ask it, believing that he is in sympathy with them, and that they will meet with a favorable response. They ask it at the same time determining that they will prosecute the agitation of this thing as far, legally and justly, as they can, and until they have achieved the consummation of their just desires.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY:—I am much obliged to you, and to the Committee that accompany you, for this visit, and for thus affording me an opportunity of making your acquaintance, and feel gratified that you thought proper to pay your respects and show that much deference. In reply to the various propositions you have stated, I shall attempt no set speech, but in the way of conversation permit me to say that in regard to the subjects upon which you have touched, I might simply refer you to my past acts, which on such subjects must make answer sufficient for me. I need make no declarations now—for instance, regarding convict labor. That is a subject I am tolerably familiar with in our own State, and years ago in Congress, in 1843 or 1844, you will find I introduced a bill on the subject, and endeavored to show not only its action upon the labor market, but also that by its associations it had an evil tendency. That is an old thing to me. I might claim priority in these views over even some of yourselves. [Applause and laughter.] Experience has only confirmed me in the views regarding labor which I then held—upon labor everything else depends; that it ought to be respected, and that the laborer ought to participate in and control the affairs of the Government, for in fact upon them all rests.

In reference to the Homestead policy, I imagine that you all know that I was a laborer in that field. As far back as 1843, or 1844, I introduced a bill in the House of Representatives. You all know that I succeeded in having it passed in the House. It went to the Senate and was there lost. Later I was transferred to the Senate and took the bill up again, and finally it was passed. But it was vetoed by Mr. Buchanan. I need simply refer you to my past acts in that matter, and surely I need make no other reply. My whole history will show you that my course has been always against this policy of monopolies in all the public lands for speculators, to be sold by them at high prices. In many of my old speeches on this matter you will see various estimates which I made to prove that the cessation of this monopoly would result in increasing the revenue of the country, and in bettering the condition of the people and in rendering them more independent, and just in that connection it is now a very important time for the people—the laboring people—to see to their independence, for we have almost reached a time when the people require a second emancipation. There are some wearing shackles and bonds that require to be thrown aside.

I sympathize with you in your movement, and I have given recent evidence of it. There is nothing I could say that would give you additional evidence of the fact. I am in favor, and always have been, of that system which had the most tendency to elevate the working people of the nation, and I am glad to see the labor of the country taking hold of and looking to its own rights. I have ever been a strong Democrat, but there is always one aristocracy that I favor—the aristocracy of labor. The laboring men—industrious and intelligent—are the real aristocracy of the country, for upon them all the rest depend.

As to the hours of labor per day, it is simply a matter of expediency, I think; but I am certainly in favor of the shortest number possible that will allow of the discharge of duty and the requirements of the country. I think, therefore, having said something on all the propositions you have advanced, that if I am not ahead in all of them I am fully up, and that I myself have started first. [Cheers.] And now all I can add is that I thank you for the confidence you have shown in me, and I assure you you have my influence to enable you to carry out the work in which you are engaged, and my acts will correspond with my promise. I thank you, gentlemen, for this compliment.

The chairman of the committee then, thanking the President, begged to introduce to him the several members thereof, not merely to honor them but also to show the President that they represented the working men of no one or two States but of all the States in the Union. The introduction over, the delegation retired pleased and triumphant.

THE CHOLERA.

The Disease Rapidly Disappearing in New York—No Decrease in St. Louis—The Epidemic in New Orleans.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Seven cases and two deaths by cholera are reported to-day in this city, and eight cases and two deaths in Brooklyn. The cool weather is rapidly erasing the pestilence from this vicinity.

NEW ORLEANS, August 25.—There were sixteen deaths from cholera yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—Ten cemeteries report eighty-five cholera burials from Thursday. The same cemeteries report one hundred and five burials on Friday. Eleven cemeteries failed to report.

CINCINNATI, August 25.—Only twenty-six deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—The deaths from cholera yesterday were only thirteen.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—The official mortality report from seventeen cemeteries for the week ending on Friday, give a total of 1,156 interments, 918 of which were from cholera, four cemeteries having failed to report. As the returns from the City Cemetery includes only the deaths in the city hospital, it is estimated that about 1,300 deaths from cholera actually occurred during the week. A report received for Saturday by the Sanitary Committee reports cholera ceased as an epidemic in the Third, Fourth and Sixth wards, but this is not confirmed by the medical authorities.

The Cotton Crop.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 25.—The prospects of the cotton crop in all parts of the State are very gloomy on account of the continued drought. In southwestern Georgia, where the yield formerly was one bale to two acres, not more than one bale to ten acres will be realized from the present crop. This is equally true of other sections. Accounts from Florida represent the late drought as followed by heavy rains, which have seriously injured the cotton. The cotton prospects in Mississippi and Alabama are represented to be very bad, on account of the drought and ravages of the ball worm.

BY THE CABLE.

PEACE TREATY CONCLUDED.

Liberal Reforms in Austria.

Cession of Venetia Accomplished.

Demand for U. S. Bonds in Paris.

End of Mexican Empire Near.

Civil War in Japan.

Unparalleled Honors to Americans in Russia.

PEACE.

A Treaty Finally Concluded.

LONDON, August 25—Noon.—Advices have been received to-day in official circles here, announcing that a treaty of peace between Prussia, Italy, Austria and Bavaria was concluded by the plenipotentiaries in session at Prague, on Thursday last. The treaty was officially signed by the plenipotentiaries on behalf of their respective governments on the same day. Among the provisions of the treaty is one that the troops now at different points shall evacuate their positions and retire to their respective homes within three weeks.

AUSTRIA.

New Constitution and Ministry for Hungary.

VIENNA, Saturday, August 25.—Evening.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has determined to strengthen the Empire as well as his hold upon the affections and loyalty of his subjects, by granting a new Constitution and ministry to Hungary. It is announced officially that a new ministry will soon be formed for Hungary upon the basis of the Constitution granted the Magyars in 1848, the revocation of which was the cause of the Hungarian revolution of 1848.

Cession of Venetia Accomplished.

PRAGUE, Saturday, August 25.—Evening.—The cession of Venetia to Italy is fully accomplished. Before the treaty of peace between Prussia, Austria, Italy and Bavaria was signed, Austria freely and unreservedly ceded Venetia to Victor Emanuel.

Feeling in Austria.

VIENNA, August 24.—The feeling in Austria is peace for the present, but war in the future, to re-establish her power in Germany.

PRUSSIA.

Speech of the King.

BERLIN, Sunday, August 26.—The King of Prussia has received a deputation from the Chamber of Deputies, who presented the address voted by that body. The King made a speech in reply, in which he professed to feel great joy at the favorable attitude of the legislative body. He said, however, that if another conflict arose with the Deputies on the questions of the budget and the army, or other subjects which are vital to the interests of the State, he would act precisely as he did before. The King added that he thought another conflict was impossible.

FRANCE.

Great Demand for U. S. Bonds.

PARIS, August 25—Noon.—An immense demand has sprung up in this city for the United States Five-Twenties, and heavy orders for supplies have been telegraphed to American agents of the various banking houses in this city.

Tumble of Maximilian's Empire.

PARIS, Saturday evening, August 25.—The Empress Carlotta will not return to Mexico. It is conceded on all hands that the Empire in that country approaches its end. It is authoritatively announced that if additional French troops are sent to Mexico, it will be only in sufficient numbers to protect the interests of the French subjects during the fall of the Empire, and to secure a quiet evacuation of Mexico. They will not be used to sustain the dynasty of Maximilian.

The Empress Gone.

The Empress of Mexico has gone to Mirama.

TURIN, Sunday, August 26.—The Empress of Mexico is here on her way to Miramar.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday evening, August 26.—No steamships have arrived from America since the China.

RUSSIA.

Honors to U. S. Representatives.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 23.—The honors to the United States representatives continue unparalleled. A grand reception occurred on Sunday at the Imperial Palace. The officers of the American fleet were presented to the Emperor and Empress; subsequently Mr. Fox and others were presented to the Grand Dukes. All the officers breakfasted at the Palace, and dined at the Merchant Clerks' Club. There was a ball in the evening and grand illuminations. There was a review in camp, near St. Petersburg, on Monday, and the officers were the guests of the Emperor. The officers of the fleet were given a dinner at Cronstadt. Thousands still visit the ships. At the Court dinner yesterday, the Emperor, departing from the ancient custom, rose and said: "I propose the prosperity of the United States and her deputation, and continued friendship between Russia and America." There was an Imperial ball in the afternoon.

JAPAN.

A Civil War Broken Out.

LONDON, Saturday evening, August 25.—Information has been received here via the Island of Ceylon and the Persian Gulf and Mediterranean telegraph, that a civil war has broken out in Japan.

ITALY.

Removal of Relics from Venice.

FLORENCE, August 23.—The Austrians continue to remove national relics and objects of art from Venice. Two thousand five hundred Italian prisoners have been released.

ENGLAND.

British Politics.

LONDON, Sunday evening, August 26.—British politics present nothing of sufficient interest to telegraph.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, August 25, Noon.—The steamship Scotia sailed this noon for New York, and takes £110,000 in specie on American account.

COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, Saturday evening, August 25.—The money market is firm, and the closing quotation of consols to-day is 88⅞ for money. For American stocks the market is steady, and the closing quotations today are: U. S. 5-20's, 70½; Erie R. R. shares, 44¼.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday morning, August 25.—Market rules steady to-day, and quotations remain unaltered. Sales to-day 8,000 bales, middling upland cotton closing at 13½d. The breadstuff market is dull, owing to more favorable weather for the crops, and prices of foreign cereals have a declining tendency.

The provision market is generally unaltered.

Additional Foreign News.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Special dispatches confirm the fact, as previously announced in associated press dispatches, of the signing of a treaty of peace, at Prague, on Thursday.

A Moscow dispatch of the 24th mentions the arrival there of American naval officers, who were treated with distinguished consideration.

A Dresden dispatch of the 24th says the King has ordered the Saxon Ministry to co-operate with the Prussian authorities.

The Frankfort assembly has voted a loan of 12,000,000 florins. The bank rate is reduced to 4 per cent.

MAYENCE, August 24.—The siege was raised yesterday. The Prussian troops leave on Sunday.

MADRID, August 24.—Export duties are suspended for six months from every port in Cuba.

From Canada.

MONTREAL, August 26.—Three transports laden with ammunition and siege guns, are expected here from England.

CLEVELAND TROTTING FAIR.

Second Day's Exhibition—Union Jack, Driven by Sam. Keys, Wins the Cleveland Purse—American Star's Driver in Bad Odor—A Race Off.

The second day's races at the Cleveland Trotting Fair were largely attended. The *Herald's* account of the races is as follows: There were two trots, one for the $800 premium with four entries, and the other for a premium of $200 for horses owned in Cleveland. The first trot was not finished. The heats were broken, and night coming, the judges postponed it until 10 o'clock to-day. This trot was for a premium of $800; $500 to the first horse, $200 to the second and $100 to third, mile heats, three in five, to harness, for horses that never beat 2:34 in public. For this premium the following entries came to the start:

James Conlisk—g. m. Jeannette.
S. Robbins—g. h. Gray Eagle.
William Brown—ch. g. Rodney.
Thomas P. Roach—s. h. American Star.

Gray Eagle drew the pole, Rodney second, Star third and Jeannette on the outside. The start was a very fair one. At the first quarter Jeannette led, Eagle second and Rodney third. At the half mile Rodney got the second position, the other two together. At the third quarter the position was not changed, only Gray Eagle was a long ways behind. At the outcome Jeannette led by two lengths in 2:42. The half was made in 1:21. Rodney broke several times during the heat, and came in second, American Star third, and Eagle last. Rodney was favorite before the start against the field, but his backers now felt a little nervous, and were disposed to find a place to "hedge."

Second Heat.—At the start Rodney and Jeannette got the lead, but soon after the word go was given their sulky wheels struck each other which near made a smash up of both. Rodney dashed to the lead and kept it the whole way, breaking and running quite rapidly several times during the heat. At the quarter pole Jeanette caught Star who had been second, and passed him, but before she went far she broke badly and lost considerable, not sufficient, however, to get the rear place until near the string, when she pulled up and Eagle got the third place—time, 2:41. Rodney could not possibly have won the heat had his driver controlled him and trotted fairly, but when he broke he was hurried in a fast run which gained space rapidly on Star who was pressing him close. The Judges discussed the propriety of giving the heat to the second horse which should by all means have been done—but the best of men will differ and the heat was accorded to Rodney. Some were disposed to complain, when the President announced that they would be governed by honorable intentions, and if they erred it would be a mistake of the head only. The driver of Rodney was given to know that he must go a fair race and general satisfaction followed the decision.

Third Heat.—Dimmick took the reins of Jeannette for this heat. She behaved badly in the previous heat, her driver being unable to control her properly. At least a dozen efforts were made to effect a fair start; but it seemed next to impossible to get the drivers up together. At length they were all sent to the distance flag and started from a standing position, which brought them under the string in first rate order. At the quarter pole Rodney had the lead, but before the half mile was finished Star passed him—Eagle third, and Jeannette fourth. Rodney made several efforts to get to the front, and after the third quarter was passed lapped Star, but he soon broke up and lost the heat by two lengths. Time 2:39 4-5. Jeannette, who was fourth, passed Eagle at the three-quarter pole, but the driver of that horse soon got to the front of her again by running his horse past her and then crossing the track in her front, for which he was declared distanced.

Fourth Heat.—Only three came to the start for this heat—Eagle was declared distanced for foul driving on the third heat.

At the word go they all got off in good fix. At the quarter pole Jeannette and Star were side by side, but Jeannette broke up and got behind. At the half mile Rodney and Star were together and went that way until near the head of the stretch, when Rodney got the lead and inside track. Jeannette was now close up and all three came down the track at a rapid rate. Star was only half a length behind at the distance flag with Jeannette lapped on him. Rodney now flew up and passed the string half a length in the lead at a run for which the judges gave him the third place, and the heat to Star in 2:43.

Fifth Heat—The start was very good again, and Rodney soon got the lead, and at the quarter pole was two lengths ahead, Star second and Jeannette close up to her. The half mile was made without change of position. The third quarter was finished in the same way, Rodney still leading, which place he kept to the end, winning by a length or more in 2:46; Star second and Jeannette several lengths in the rear.

Complaint was now made that the driver of Star was one of the "Commercial people," and the judges after hearing the complaint had another driver selected, but he would not accept, and the race was postponed until to-day at 10 o'clock.

Second Race.

This race was trotted between the heats of the first race, that had to be postponed on account of broken heats, which delayed the trotting until it was too late to finish it, and was for horses owned in Cleveland that have never shown 2:40 in public. Premium $200, mile heats, three in five. For this premium the following entries came to the start:

J. Bennett—ch. m. Belle Chalfant.
C. Rozencranz—bl. m. Minnie.
T. Elwood—b. g. Union Jack.
J. Randerson—ch. m. Queen of the West.

Belle drew the pole, Queen second place, Jack third, and Minnie last on the outside. A protest was put in against Minnie, and the judges announced it from the stand. At the start Belle led, and Jack got the rear place. Queen soon took the lead from Belle and kept it to near the head of the stretch, when Jack went up to the front and passed the half mile several lengths ahead. At the next quarter Jack led a long ways, Belle second, Queen third, and Minnie last, all strung out far apart. The mile was finished by Jack in 2:43, Belle second, Queen third, and Minnie last.

Before the start Belle was the favorite over the whole field. Jack had done so badly at Buffalo, and not improving any by his performance the first day here, he was overlooked in the pools and went for a song.

Second Heat.—At the start Jack took the lead and soon opened a good gap on the rest, winning easily in 2:43 4 5. Queen had the second place from the start until near the three-quarter pole, when Belle lapped her and for a few yards, passed on towards Jack, who was far away in the lead. She could only get second position by half a dozen lengths—Queen third and Minnie last, where she had been all the way.

Third Heat—After a good deal of jockeying and considerable time was lost by false starts the four got away in tolerably good order. At the quarter, Jack who had second place at start got lead, Queen second, Belle third, and Minnie fourth. At the half mile Jack was several lengths ahead and increased the gap to the end, winning by considerable distance. Time 2:42 2-5. Belle got into a run several times and got second place at the outcome, Queen third and Minnie last. The Judges gave Belle the third place in consequence of her running.

The premium was now declared to belong to Union Jack, who had won the three heats.

SUMMARY.

PREMIUM $200—Three in five, to harness, for horses owned in Cleveland that have never shown 2:40 in public.

T. Elwood enters b g Union Jack..............1 1 1
J. Randerson enters ch. m Queen of the West..........3 3 3
J. Bennett enters s m Belle Chalfant.....2 2 3
C. Rozencranz enters bl m Minnie.........4 4 4
Time—2:43, 2:43 3-5, 2:42 2-5.

Third Day—American Star Defeated—An Improvised Race.

Owing to the rain on Friday, Dexter and the other fast nags did not trot. The *Herald* says: The unfinished trot of the day before came up first, and at the start Rodney went away in the lead and was never headed, winning easily without making a skip, in 2:42, Star second, Jeanette third. Rodney was sadly out of condition when this race was commenced. He could not be made to sweat even by the violent exercise of the trotting. His hair was as dry between the time of the heats as a horse that had not moved at all. His driver, Mr. Brown, deserves great credit for his energy in doing everything that could be done to win this race. He took every advantage possible and in some instances did what was not strictly rulable in order to benefit his employer.

SUMMARY.

Purse $800; $500 to go to first horse, $200 to the second, $100 to the third. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness for horses that never beat 2:34.

Mr. Brown enters ch g Rodney...2 1 2 3 1 1
Thos P. Roach enters s h American Star..............3 2 1 1 2 2
James Conlisk enters g m Jeannette.................1 4 3 2 3 3
S. Robins enters g h Grey Eagle..4 3 dis.
Time—2:42, 2:41, 2:39 4-5, 2:42, 2:46, 2:42.

An improvised race then took place, in which Flora May, Union Jack, Betty and Ned Riley, took part, the purse being the gate money, nearly one thousand dollars. Union Jack took the first heat easily, in in 2:41½, the best time made in the race, but he had evidently overworked, and he was withdrawn after the third heat. The following is the

SUMMARY.

Purse, gate fees; mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness; entrance free.

Wm. Brown named b m Flora May 2 1 1 2 2 1
Andy Mellon named r m Betty... 3 3 3 1 1 2
W H Potts named b g Union Jack....1 2 2 dr
Waxley named s h Ned Riley..........4 4 4 3 3 dis
Time—2:41½, 2:42, 2:43; 2:46, 2:47, 2:46.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

A Leavenworth dispatch says: Additional murders by the Indians are reported, between Forts Reno and Laramie. A fearful and bloody war is predicted. Mrs. Carrington, wife of the Colonel commanding, is reported among those murdered. It is also reported that the Blackfoot and Crows, on the Upper Missouri, have commenced hostilities. The Crows are said to have torn their treaty to pieces, and murdered ten men.

Trouble has arisen among the managers of the Douglas Monument celebration. The Masons contend that, as the ceremonies will be conducted by that order, the proper person to lay the corner stone is J. R. Gorin, Masonic Grand Master of Illinois, instead of President Johnson. They also declare that unless the programme be altered, they will take no part in the ceremonies. It is reported that the Committee of Arrangements have decided to grant the request of the Masons.

Dean Richmond is lying dangerously ill at the residence of S. J. Tilden, in New York City.

Two milkmen were, on Saturday, fined fifty dollars each, in the Court of Special Sessions, New York, for watering their milk.

Collector Smythe, of New York, is actively engaged in the work of removing office-holders from the Custom House. Since his installation he has made over two hundred appointments.

Extensive preparations are being made in New York, for the reception of President Johnson. A grand military demonstration, a reception at the City Hall, and a banquet, are included in the programme. The reception programme has been changed so as to include all the military in the city, and the march will be from the Battery to Twenty-third street. It is arranged that the President will reach Chicago on the 5th of September, and remain two days. General Dix, and not the President, will deliver the address at the laying of the corner stone.

Hon. David G. Barnett has been elected United States Senator from Texas.

Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister, on Saturday received dispatches from Vera Cruz, dated on the 13th inst., containing information that on the 9th of this month the French garrison of Tampico arrived at Vera Cruz, having surrendered to the Mexicans under conditions as liberal as those granted by them to the garrison at Matamoras last June.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

TELEGRAPHIC POLITICAL.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, CONN., August 25.—The following delegates at large were appointed to-day by the State Committee of the Union Republican Party, to the Convention of Southern Loyalists at Philadelphia: Hartford county, Governor J. R. Hawley; New Haven, Ex-Governor Dutton; New London, Ex-Governor Buckingham; Litchfield, Ex-Governor Holly; Fairfield, General O. S. Ferris; Windham, Hon. G. W. Phillips; Middlesex, Hon. Benjamin Douglass; Toland, Charles A. Atkins.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, August 25.—An immense mass meeting was held in court square to-night, to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention. General Forrest presided, and addressed the meeting, saying he wanted no more fighting, and when he laid down his arms he bore malice against no Northern man. He said the politicians could not be trusted, and those who wanted to stay at home were the ones to send to the Legislature and to Congress, and he was willing to trust everything to those he had met upon the field. But those who had shirked duty and were congregated in Washington, could no more be trusted than those who did the same thing in the South. He was followed by Hon. Gustavus Henry, in an eloquent and lengthy address. Resolutions were adopted accepting the address of the Philadelphia Convention, and indorsing the President. The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held here.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 25.—It is proposed to hold a grand mass meeting in this city, to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention. The *Herald* says that $100,000 have been subscribed here for the purpose of circulating administration documents, and paying electioneering expenses.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The proposition to run John Morrissey as a candidate for Congress from the Sixth district meets with considerable opposition. Meetings are being held to defeat it.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. VA., August 26.—The following gentlemen are appointed delegates to attend the Philadelphia Convention of Southern Unionists, on the 3d of September: Governor Boreman, Senators Willey and Van Winkle, Generals Kelly, Harris, Duvall, Leightburn and Strother (Porte Crayon.)

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, August 26.—At a political meeting at Gloucester, last evening, General Butler was one of the speakers. The *Herald's* dispatch say: General Butler, on being introduced, said the issues now before the country were the same substantially as those of 1860, and in this connection he proceeded to trace the causes which led to the rebellion, and the part taken by the Southern States in their attempt to overthrow the Government. He contended that by their rebellion they had forfeited their property, their rights, and their lives. Passing on, he spoke of the fact of the rights of the Southern representatives to secure their seats in Congress, and said that if any portion of the Southern States had sent a loyal man to Congress, it was only to get him admitted, and when they had secured a representation they would send disloyal men. Referring to the Philadelphia Convention, he said it was composed of a set of men who proposed to settle a war which they did not fight, but which they opposed in all possible ways, and it is the intention of loyal people to know by what right they arrogate to themselves that privilege. It is the men who did the fighting, he said, who are to do the settling. General Butler characterized that body as the most remarkable that ever assembled, and said that the delegates from neither section of the country represented their constituents. He then referred to the New Orleans riot, and read a portion of the correspondence relating to it, and said the whole tenor of President Johnson's dispatch to General Sheridan was to gloss over the terrible affair. If this state of things cannot be altered, the General continued, we will march once more, and woe be to them who oppose us.

In considering the constitutional amendments recently adopted by Congress, he said he was not in favor of the one relative to negro suffrage, but accepted it as the best he could get. He was in favor of free and impartial suffrage, and he would try by every means in his power, and whatever position he might be placed, to secure it. In concluding his speech, the General said that unless the people of the North were firm in upholding their Congress, they will have their work of the last four years to do over again. The General was frequently applauded during his speech.

GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 25.—A large public meeting was held in front of the City Hall to ratify the proceedings of the late National Union Convention at Philadelphia. The speakers were General Dunbar Ward, of Ohio, and Hon. E. O. Perrin, of New York.

BY EUROPEAN MAILS.

Address of Secretary Fox to the Emperor of Russia—Mission of the Mexican Empress.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The foreign advices contain the following on the 8th instant, the United States Extraordinary Commissioners accompanied by General Clay, the American minister, had an interview at the Palace of Peterhoff, with the Emperor, to whom they presented the following address: "SIRE: The resolution which I have the honor of presenting to your Imperial Majesty, is the voice of a people whose millions of lips speak from a single heart. The many ties which have long bound together the great Empire of the East and the great Republic of the West, have been multiplied and strengthened by the unswerving fidelity of the Imperial Government to our own throughout its recent period of convulsion. The words of sympathy and friendship then addressed to the Government at Washington, by command of your Imperial Majesty, are fixed in the eternal remembrance of a grateful country. As one of the wide family of nations, we yield our willing homage to that noble act of humanity which is especially referred to in the resolution of Congress. The peaceful edict of an enlightened sovereign has consummated a triumph over an inherited barbarism which our Western Republic has only reached through long years of bloodshed. It is therefore with profound emotion that I offer to your Imperial Majesty, to the emancipated subjects, to all the people of this vast realm, our heartfelt congratulations on the providential escape from danger which led to this spontaneous expression of regret for the attempt and thankfulness for its merciful arrest and failure. The story of the peril from which a kind Providence has delivered your Imperial Majesty, brings with it the remembrance of the mighty sorrow which so lately filled every loyal heart in our own land at the sudden loss of our chief, our guide, our father. We thank God that a grief like this was spared to our friends and allies, the Russian people. May the Father of all nations and all rulers protect, prolong and bless the life which He has so signally preserved, for the service of the people to which it belongs, for the good of mankind and the glory of His holy name.

[Signed,] "G. V. FOX,
"Assistant Secretary of the Navy."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says: "I have received information as to the object of the Empress Carlotta's visit to Paris. It is to obtain a release, for the present, from the obligation of paying what is due to France out of the proceeds of the Mexican Custom House. The incursions of the insurgent bands have greatly reduced their proceeds, which are now confined to the port of Vera Cruz. The Mexican Government requires even with the strictest economy, 300,000 piastres monthly for its indispensable expenses, and for some time past it has not been in the receipt of more than two-fifths of that sum from the customs. The financial condition of the Mexican Government is thus reduced to the lowest ebb."

Arrival of the Nova Scotian—Her News Anticipated.

FARTHER POINT, August 26.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Liverpool Thursday, 16th, via Londonderry, 17th, passed this Point to-day. Her news has been almost entirely anticipated by the Atlantic cable.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 25.—Coffee, 6400@6800. Stocks good. Exchange, 22¼@22½.

Cape of Good Hope mails to July 13 report many shipping disasters on the east coast of Southern Africa. No American vessels are mentioned.

The steamship Fulton, from New York, arrived at Falmouth on the afternoon of the 15th. The steamship City of New York, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 15th, and rescued Liverpool at noon of the 16th.

The Cholera statistics of London show a decrease in the deaths.

The official provincial correspondent praises the moderation of Napoleon, credits him with a desire not to disturb friendly relations, or interfere in German politics, and asserts that the hopes of a different character emanate from influence of opposite parties in France. The article adds that Prussia will take steps for the incorporation of the conquered North German States without delay.

The London *Times* editorially says that Napoleon has disappointed the lovers of mischief, and has proved staunch to his principles. Other London journals express satisfaction with his decision.

The Prussian Government intended to announce to Parliament on the 15th the annexation of the conquered Northern States, but was prevented by the influence of illustrious persons at Court.

The mission of General Manteuffel to Hamburg is stated to have been attended with complete success.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: The Empress of Mexico is endeavoring to obtain a release from the obligation of paying what is due France out of the proceeds of the Mexican customs, and, should the effort prove ineffectual, she will announce as her ultimatum her husband's abdication of the throne of Mexico.

The *Moniteur* contains intelligence from Tiflis that part of the Russian Daghestan has risen in insurrection. Reinforcements of Prussian troops had been sent to the various places where risings took place.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, August 13—Cotton—The brokers' circular reports the sales of the week at 85,000 bales, of which 4 250 were taken by speculators, and 21,000 by exporters. The market is active and firmer, with an advance of ⅛d. The authorized quotations are: New Orleans, 16d; middling New Orleans, 14½d; fair Mobile, 15½d; middling Mobiles, 14d; fair uplands, 15¼d; middling uplands, 13½d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales including 5,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is steady. Stock 884,000 bales, of which 342 000 bales are American.

Breadstuffs firmer, and holders demand an advance. Mixed corn 28s 9da27s. Provisions very dull.

LONDON, August 17, P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased to £528,500.

German Schutzenfest at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 26.—The German Schutzenfest Society hold their grand annual festival to-morrow at their fine park, near the Eastern boundary of the city. The festival will be initiated by a procession of the Schutzen societies, escorting the King of the Schutzenfest of last year, in his chariot. At the Park various prizes will be contended for. Delegates from the New York, Philadelphia and Washington Societies are expected to attend.

Illness of Dean Richmond.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Dean Richmond is lying dangerously ill at the residence of S. J. Tilden in this city. This morning he was very low. During the afternoon he was easier. The latest reports this evening represent him as being still very feeble.

A Louisville dispatch says: A gentleman has just returned from an extended tour through Central, South and Eastern Kentucky. Crops are looking splendidly. The freedmen are getting along excellently, as a general thing, with their masters. The corn crop will exceed any former crop. Tobacco was never better, while hemp, wool and sorghum crops are very fine.

AMERICAN SECURITIES ABROAD.

Increased Demand—High Estimate of their Soundness.

[From the New York Times.]

We are informed that a movement is on foot at Paris to introduce our bonds into the official lists of the Bourse. This, when once effected, will give not only increased facilities for their sale, but it will also increase the demand for them, and the general estimate of their pecuniary soundness. This will in a great measure, countervene any possible injurious results that may temporarily affect our Five-twenties in the German market by the Prussian occupation and annexation of Frankfort. That city, heretofore the principal money mart of Germany, and, in fact, of the whole of Central Europe, may, and probably will hereafter be but of secondary importance. The Prussian Government, now a great and leading Power, is fully wedded to the system of centralization. As Paris is the centre of trade and of finance of the French Empire, so will Berlin now become the center of trade and finance in Prussia, or at least the Government will strive to make it so. This will for a time derange matters, and it will take some years before things will settle down again into a regular course. Hamburg and Bremen will be to the new empire what Liverpool is to England, and Havre and Marseilles to France; but Berlin will assume the central position London and Paris occupy in their respective countries. Until things, therefore, get back into a settled state under the new order, we may expect some temporary derangement in the trade of our Five-twenties in Germany, and we may well look forward with feelings of satisfaction to the day, now speedily promised, when through the Bourse at Paris, our bonds receive a recognized and legal standing in France.

But even the unsettled condition of financial relations in Germany will not very materially infringe upon the price of our bonds even there Those small German bankers and bill drawers, of whom we have spoken, are in constant intercourse with small bankers and merchants throughout the German States, and through them most of the bonds sent out from New York by their correspondents here, have found a ready sale to gentlemen and ladies of limited means, *Rentiers*, for permanent investment. We have been told by a gentleman who traveled extensively in Germany only last Spring, that even in the smallest cities he saw our bonds exposed for sale by the money changers and bankers, and that widows and retired traders were constant inquirers for them to invest their savings. This trade, through the connection of that class of New York bankers we have mentioned, will still continue, and it amounts through the year, as we have said, to many millions. It will be greatly facilitated by the use of the cable to equalize prices, accelerate transfers and the execution of orders, and to keep speculative rumors either to *bull* or to *bear* the market from doing as much damage as hitherto.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Says a Cincinnati dispatch: Several cases of cholera have occurred in the Kanawha Valley. Nine cases, three of which terminated fatally, occurred on the Kanawha packet, Annie Laurie, on her recent trip from Cincinnati. Fatal cases are occurring in various towns in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.

Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, has postponed her visit to Louisville and the Mammoth Cave, on account of the death of her devoted attendant and companion, Miss Spurgin.

It is stated that the arms seized on board a vessel at Campo Bello, during the attempted Fenian raid there, have been restored, by order of the government, to James Stephens.

General S. B. Buckner has been elected President of the Commercial Insurance Company, New Orleans, which lately organized with a capital of seven hundred thousand dollars.

The Rev. Hiland Garnett, of Washington, D. C., celebrated his "silver wedding," at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Prime, in Troy, N. Y., on the 22d inst.

Gen. Augustus Willich, of Indiana, had a grand reception at Tell City, Floyd county, in that State, from his German fellow citizens on the 21st inst. Over three thousand people were present.

John Foster, Esq., has been elected Mayor of the city of Augusta, Georgia, vice Hon. J. T. Gardiner, resigned.

Quartz containing eighty per cent. gold, has been found at Acworth, Cobb county, Georgia.

John Stoffer, Esq., an old and highly respectable citizen and merchant of Baltimore, died in that city on the 24th inst., aged eighty-three years.

In the trial of Capt. Harbridge, at Savannah, Georgia, for attempting to introduce the pestilence into New York, a rumor implicates the rebel General Wade Hampton in the murderous designs; also Mrs. C. B. Willard, wife of the rebel Senator. Over twenty persons have been arrested, charged with complicity.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "In view of the undue strictness of the quarantine regulations at Havana, it is probable that the steamships plying between New York and that port will suspend their trips for the present. Nobody finds fault with the Habaneros for keeping out the cholera; but if they chose to make their quarantine regulations equivalent to a rigid blockade, their merchants doing business with the outside world may as well shut up shop.

Hon. Charles Augustus Dewey, Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, died last week at Northampton, in that State, in his seventy-third year. He presided over his court for twenty-nine consecutive years. Harvard made him an LL. D. in 1830. He was a son of the Hon. Dan. Dewey, Judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court from 1813 to 1815.

The spiritualists have resolved to become a permanent institution, and have organized an association in Boston with that design.

Twenty-two murders have been committed in Hancock county Ky., and none of the murderers have been punished, although the murders were of the most brutal character. Verily, a pleasant place to live in.

The contributions to the Lincoln Monument fund in Philadelphia have been increased to $22,421 26, by judicious investments.

An important decision was rendered on the 24th inst., by Judge Ballard, of the Louisville, (Ky.) District Court. A wholesale liquor firm had bought whisky on which no tax had been paid. The firm, being unaware of the latter fact, innocently bought a large amount, and mixed some of their own with it. When the United States Marshal discovered the fraud, he seized the whisky, whereupon the firm brought suit for the recovery of their own liquor, proving their innocence in the transaction, and wishing to recover the amount they had mixed. Judge Ballard decided against them, and ordered the entire amount sold.

A rich bed of nickel is reported to have been found near Poolville, Tenn.

Several members of the late Convention held at New Orleans are sojourning in Louisville, Ky., afraid to return to their homes.

A special dispatch says that Juarez has sent several messengers to the Indians in Northern Texas, to induce them to enter the Liberal army of Mexico, as sharpshooters.

The Knights of the Golden Circle have been re-organized at Savannah, Ga.

STATE ITEMS.

Wednesday last, the large flouring mill of Messrs. Jos. Line & Co., at Linesville, was destroyed by fire. The total loss is estimated at $10,000, on which there is assurance to the amount of $6,000 in the Home Insurance Company, of New Haven, Niagara company, N. Y., and Putnam Company, of Hartford—$2,000 each.

The Clearfield *Journal* say: We learn that a German, named Adolph Hahn, disappeared rather mysteriously some two weeks since, while going from Port Matilda to Philipsburg. Hahn purchased a saloon in Philipsburg and had gone to Bellefonte for the money to pay for the same. On his return he got off the train at Port Matilda with the intention of walking to Philipsburg. He left the former place in company with a stranger, since which time he has not been seen or heard from. Suspicions are entertained that Hahn was murdered.

Messrs. A. S. Dickson and G. B. Delamater have purchased the American Hotel block, Meadville, and propose making important changes in the property. The price paid was $27,000.

A nameless writer recently sent the *Church Advocate*, published at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the sum of ten cents to pay for the insertion of a marriage notice. The editor informs his readers that if a man cannot pay the usual charge (twenty-five cents) for publishing his marriage in that paper, besides all other reasonable fees, he is too poor to get married, and should wait until he earns and saves a little more money.

A bad Shilling, that shouldn't be permitted to pass without detection, is thus advertised by the Sharon *Herald*:—Wm. Shilling, who for some time has been in charge of the harness shop at R. M'Farland's old stand, disappeared on Sunday week, taking with him a horse and carriage but partly paid for. He was traced to Cleveland, where he had disposed of the horse and carriage, but was lost track of and has not since been heard from. He leaves a wife in town, and we learn is in debt to several of our citizens.

Indian War on the Plains.

A dispatch dated Leavenworth the 25th, says: The Indians are wild with rage, between Forts Laramie and Reno. The whole country is infested with hostile tribes. They say they will be exterminated sooner than give up the Powder river district. Mrs. Carrington, the wife of the Colonel commanding, is reported among the killed and captured. French Pete, an old Indian raider, and four other men were killed fifty miles above here. Smith and Lughten's herd were stampeded and run off. Seventy-five belonging to another train were also driven off. All emigrants have suffered from the Indians. The most experienced and best mountaineers predict a fearful and bloody war. Colonel Bridges reports that, by means of the Indian Commissioners and the peace treaties, the Indians were never so well prepared for war as at present.

From the Upper Missouri reports are received that the Black Feet and Crows have commenced hostilities. The Crows tore their treaty to pieces, and have murdered ten men.

Governor Brownlow in a Gale.

A dispatch dated Nashville, August 25th, says: Governor Brownlow's thunderbolts among the rebels are causing the most intense excitement on the streets. All day yesterday threats of his assassination, murder, butchering, hanging, etc., were freely bandied about. This morning it is not much better. Although the excitement has somewhat abated, if it were not for the presence of the military, Governor Brownlow's life would be forfeited in less than three hours. The Governor seriously contemplates calling out the militia for a few days.

Fenians Gathering.

A dispatch dated Louisville, the 25th, says: I have it this morning directly from the lips of two leading Fenian Centers, that no less than one thousand five hundred Fenians passed northward from the South during the last three weeks, together with a considerable number of arms. The greatest activity prevails among the Fenians throughout the South.

CITY MATTERS.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.

Game at Uniontown—Matches on Saturday—Miscellaneous B. B. Items.

RETURN MATCH AT UNIONTOWN.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., August 24, 1866.

A return match game of Base Ball was played between the first nines of the Vantage B. B. Blub, of Uniontown, and the Yough B. B. Blub, of Connellsville, on the grounds of the former club, to-day, resulting in the defeat of the Yough club. The score stands as follows:

VANTAGE.	O.	R.	YOUGH.	O.	R.
Cooper, r f	2	7	Nickle, 2d b	3	3
Oliphant, p	4	5	Balsley, c f	3	2
Moore, c f	3	5	Walter, s s	2	3
Baily, 3d b	6	4	Reed, l f	4	2
Littman, 1st b	1	9	Blackstone, c	3	2
Beall, 2d b	4	6	Hurst, 1st b	4	1
Lynn, s s	3	6	Lindley, 3d b	2	3
Boyd, c	2	7	McCormick, r f	4	2
Beeson, l f	2	7	White, p	2	3
Total	27	56	Total	27	19

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Vantage	4	6	1	20	5	5	5	8	2	56
Yough	0	4	0	5	0	4	1	4	1	19

Umpire—Harry C Berghman, of Eclipse Club, P. M. A.

Scorers—For Vantage, J. B Ewing; for Yough, T. R. Torrence.

Passed Balls—Boyd, 10; Blackstone, 9. Missed Fly Catches—Vantage, 5; Yough, 1. Fly Catches—Vantage, 7; Yough, 3. Time of game, 2½ hours.

MATCHES PLAYED.

The Superior and Winona Clubs played a match game on Saturday afternoon, resulting in a victory for the former, as will be seen by the following; Superior, 55 runs; Winona, 14.

A match took place on Saturday between the Columbia Club and Leader, of Lawrenceville, score standing: Columbia, 48; Leader, 29.

The Laurel and Juniata Clubs had a friendly game on Saturday afternoon, resulting in the former's success: Laurel, 69; Juniata, 21.

The first nine of the Pennsylvania and the third nine of the Mechanics played a match on Saturday. The Mechanics were the victors, the score being: Mechanics, 62; Pennsylvania, 23.

The first nines of the Olympic Club of Allegheny, and the La Belle of Sewickley, had a match on Friday, on the grounds of the latter, resulting in a triumph for the Olympics. Score—Olympic, 39; La Belle, 29.

The second nine of the Enterprise, of Allegheny, and the Mechanics, of Canonsburg, played a game on Friday, on the latter's grounds. The Enterprise came off the victors by four runs. Score—Enterprise, 24; Mechanics, 20.

NEW CLUB.

A new club has been organized at Monongahela City, and christened the "Monongahela Base Ball Club." The following are its officers: President—M. R. Taggart; Vice President—W. Brawdy; Secretary—J. H. Wilson. Treasurer—J. Bowman.

TO BE PLAYED.

A match will be played to morrow between the first nines of the Lincoln and Hygeia Clubs, on the grounds of the former on West Common, Allegheny.

To-morrow, a match will be played between the Pickwick and Paisley Clubs, at Oakland Park.

Serious Railroad Accident—Twenty-two Persons Injured.

Yesterday morning about half-past eight o'clock, as the Express train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was coming East, one of the wheels of the second passenger coach broke while crossing a bridge over a branch of the Little Beaver River, five miles east of Salem, Ohio, and about sixty-five miles west of this city. The train passed over the bridge in safety, but while on the east side the coupling broke, and the car was precipitated over an embankment, a distance of about twenty feet, taking with it the next coach and the paymaster's car which was attached to the rear of the train. About fifty passengers were in the cars twenty-two of whom were more or less injured, but none killed. Mr. Buckley, a resident of Baltimore, had his right collar bone broken, and sustained other severe injuries. Mr. Marken, the paymaster, and the conductor of the train, were in the paymaster's car when it went over the embankment, but they seized hold of the iron railing, and only sustained a few slight scratches. Mr. Barney Inman was hurt severely on the back, and his wife and child were slightly injured. James Alles and a brakeman named Minnell were also injured. Major H. B. Van Voorhis, proprietor of Oakland Park, who was on the train, sustained a severe contusion on the head. The passengers state that great difficulty was experienced in procuring medical assistance, and speak in terms of praise of Dr. Gurey, a passenger on the train, who rendered valuable aid to the injured. The train was due in this city at 10:40 o'clock, but it did not arrive until 1:30 P. M. Eight or ten of the injured were left at Columbiana, and the balance continued their journey. The conductor states that the train was running on schedule time—about twenty-eight miles per hour.

Upon the arrival of the train in this city the passengers held a meeting at the Union Hotel, and adopted resolutions, which will be found among the "City Items."

Exciting Foot Race at Oakland Park

An exciting foot race for a purse of two hundred dollars, took place on Saturday afternoon, at Oakland Park, between an Irishman named Michael Baxter, a resident of Buena Vista, and an Englishman named James Briggs, a resident of Pennstadt, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Briggs was the challenging party, and is said to have run several races in England, while Baxter claims this as his first race, and states that the challenge was accepted against his personal wishes. A distance of one hundred and twenty yards was measured for the race. The contestants were both muscular men. They started off together, and came in so close that it was impossible for the judge to say which was a winner. The parties agreed to run the race again, and did so in a few minutes afterwards, Baxter coming in one step before his competitor, and he was declared the winner. Time, fourteen seconds.

IMPEDING THE PASSAGE OF A CAR.—Yesterday afternoon, as car No. 9 on the Birmingham passenger railway was going along Carson street, in East Birmingham, it overtook a delegation to the corner stone laying, who were marching in procession on the track. The street at that point is about ninety feet wide, and they refused to get off the track to allow the cars to pass, and stopped the horses. The driver urged his right to the road, and attempted to start the horses. This caused a disturbance amongst some men in the delegation, and they commenced an assault on the driver and conductor, and had it not been for the appearance of 'Squire Ammon, a general disturbance might have occurred. The car was then allowed to pass unmolested. To say the least, the parties engaged in the disturbance acted in a very unbecoming manner, and considerably disturbed the quiet of the Sabbath.

ATTEMPTED RESCUE.—On Saturday evening officers Frank Campbell and Gabby, of the Allegheny night watch, arrested a colored man while acting in a disorderly manner, on First street, in the Third ward, Allegheny. Another colored man named Nighter assaulted the officers, and attempted to rescue the prisoner. The officers, securing their prisoner, attempted to arrest Nighter, and after a long and weary race through streets and alleys, they succeeded in capturing him on Chestnut street. He was conveyed to the lock-up, but was released shortly afterwards, having procured bail for a hearing on the charge of attempted rescue, prefered against him by the officers.

HARVEST HOME PIC-NIC.—Last Saturday a monster pic-nic was given at Latrobe, a village on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, about forty miles from this city. It was designed to aid the Rev. Father Kearney, a worthy and benevolent Catholic priest of that place, in raising funds for liquidating a debt against the Catholic church of Latrobe. Several hundred persons of both sexes and all ages were present and not a single event occurred during the day to mar the festivities of the occasion. Everybody was delighted with the entertainment provided for them, and the amusements were vigorously kept up until a late hour. It was financially and in every other way a complete success.

ALLEGED PATENT RIGHT INFRINGEMENT.—Samuel Bracken appeared before Alderman Ed. Lynch, of the Third ward, on Saturday, and made information against A. W. Cole, a resident of Allegheny, charging him with infringement on a patent right. In his information the prosecutor alleges that he is an agent for the sale of a recipe for making wine and vinegar, for which a patent was issued to Dr. Cole, of Camden, N. J., and that the defendant infringed on his patent right by selling the recipe. The accused was arrested and committed to jail in default of bail for a hearing.

THE GAMBLING HOUSE CASE.—John Walkinshaw, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of maintaining a gambling house on Irwin street, had a hearing before the Mayor on Saturday, which resulted in his being committed to jail in default of $500 bail, for trial. Capt. Matthew C. Steele, an alleged partner in the concern, was held in $1,000 bail for a further hearing.

SCULLING MATCH.—The sculling match between Joseph Scott and Daniel Jordan, for the championship of the Allegheny river and a purse of two hundred dollars, will take place on the Allegheny course, on Friday next, at six o'clock P. M. Mr. Jordan has provided himself with a new boat, much lighter than the one he rowed in the last race, and the contest, it is expected, will be exciting.

CRICKET MATCH.—The match game of cricket between the Olympic and Exchange clubs, will be played to-day on the grounds of the Olympic Club at the Union Skating Park, Allegheny. The wickets will be pitched and the game commenced at 10½ o'clock. Seats for visitors have been prepared.

POSTMASTERS' COMMISSIONS SIGNED.—President Johnson, on Friday, signed, among others, the commissions of Wade Hampton, to be Postmaster at Pittsburgh, and of Andrew L. Robinson, to be Postmaster at Allegheny.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—This evening Manager Hess will present "Romeo and Juliet," with a most excellent cast of characters. Mr. Lawrence Barrett will personate Romeo, Miss Annie Waite, Juliet, and Mr. Leak, Mercutio—the other characters being also in excellent hands. To-morrow evening Mr. Barrett will produce, for the first time in this city, the new play entitled "Fortune's Favorite," which had an unexampled run in London.

VARIETIES.—Managers Smythe and Aims announce the ever popular extravaganza "Pocahontas, ye Gentle Savage," for performance this evening, in which the entire model company will appear. The usual excellent variety entertainment will precede the play.

A CLERGYMAN (Rev. J. McMurray), writing from Halifax, N. S., says: "Having suffered several years with throat affection, to which clergymen are especially subject, and having used various remedies, I have pleasure in giving my testimony as to the relief I have had in the discharge of my Sabbath labors from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They have been a great comfort. Others to whom I have recommended them have used them with advantage." For Coughs and Colds the Troches are equally efficacious. mw&f.dw

UNION MEETING AT BROWNSVILLE.

An Enthusiastic Demonstration—Fayette Republicans Sound to the Core—Speeches by Hon. John Covode, Major P. A. Johns and Capt. J. W. Deford.

The Union Republicans of Brownsville had a grand mass meeting on Saturday evening, at which the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. The meeting was attended by Union men from all the townships in the vicinity, and was one the grandest demonstrations that has ever taken place in Brownsville. The meeting which was ushered in by a salute of twelve guns, and inspiring strains of music from Capt. Story's famous brass band, was presided over by J. B. McKennan, Jr., assisted by the following Vice Presidents: Geo. E. Hogg, Jno. G. Hackney, W. Higginbothan, Wm. Wagner, James Slocum, Hugh McLinty, Elias Dawson, John Herbertson, Sr., James Winn, John Cook, John S. Pringle, James Storer, Israc Dawson. Secretaries—Wm. Parkill, Jr., O Crumlow.

The first speaker was Hon. John Covode, who met with an enthusiastic reception. Mr. Covode made a lengthy speech, reviewing the condition of political affairs since the death of the lamented Lincoln, and presenting such testimony as convinced his auditors that the South were only awaiting another opportunity to re-inaugurate civil war. Mr. Covode also related a circumstance about Senator Cowan, that caused much merriment. On the 15th of April, the day of President Lincoln's death, and immediately after that unfortunate event was announced in Greensburg, Senator Cowan was observed making rapid strides towards the railway depot. A prominent citizen met him, and on inquiring where he was going, received for an answer:—"I'm going to Washington to assist in preventing that d—— beast Andy Johnson, from becoming President." He is now Andy's bosom friend and confidential adviser. Mr. Covode made many friends, and will poll an increased Union vote in Fayette, if he does not carry the county.

Major Peter A. Johns and Captain J. W. Deford were the other speakers, and they made telling speeches, which were received with great applause from the vast crowd present. Judging from the demonstration, and from personal inquiry, there is not a "National Johnson-Union" man in Fayette, and all the supporters of the President's policy are to be found in the Democratic ranks.

Laying of Corner Stones.

IN EAST BIRMINGHAM.

The corner stone of the new German United Lutheran Protestant Church, located on Jane street, near Meadow street, East Birmingham, was laid yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, with appropriate ceremonies. At two o'clock the various German Protestant Association Lodges in Pittsburgh and Allegheny assembled together and marched in procession to Birmingham, where they were joined by a lodge from that place, and proceeded to East Birmingham. The procession was preceded by the Great Western, Washington Cornet and Smith and Toerge's Brass Bands. The following lodges were present at the ceremony: The Lincoln, John Chalfant, John Huss and Sons of Jacob, of Allegheny; Luther, Keystone and Teutonia, of Pittsburgh; Gustavus Adolphus, of Birmingham. The Rev. Mr. Polster performed the ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone, after which the procession returned.

ON TROY HILL.

The corner stone of the new German Catholic Church, located on Troy Hill, Reserve township, was also layed with appropriate ceremonies yesterday afternoon. A large crowd was present to witness the ceremony. Delegations were present from Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Birmingham, accompanied by a band. The following lodges were represented: St. Stephen's, St. Adolphus, St. Michael and St. Bridget. At three o'clock the ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh. The lodges then returned to their homes.

Fire on First Street.

About half past two o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the garret of the large three story dwelling, No. 84 First street, occupied by Mrs. Fickelson as a boarding house. The fire was discovered by one of the family and the alarm given, when the steamers hastened to the scene, but before they were ready to throw water, the flames had communicated to the roof of two adjoining buildings occupied respectively by Mr. William Doyle and Mr. W. S. Little. When the firemen had succeeded in raising steam, however, they poured an immense volume of water upon the burning buildings, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames in a short time. The principal damage was caused by water. Mrs. Fickelson estimating her loss at $1,500, upon which there is an insurance of $1,000. Mr. Doyle's and Mr. Little's loss will amount to about $500 each; no insurance. The buildings were owned by Mr. Caldwell, of Water street, and were fully insured.

Address by Bishop Simpson.

The Rt. Rev. Matthew Simpson, DD., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will deliver an address on the Methodist Centenary, this evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College, on Hancock, near Penn street. The Bishop is one of the most eloquent men in the Methodist church at the present day, and his reputation is known wherever the gospel religion has extended in this country. He was the warm and personal friend of the late President Lincoln, who always manifested an interest in the Christian exertions of all religious sects, to promote the educational and moral influence of the country. Bishop Simpson will unquestionably afford his audience a masterly treat, and it is proper to say that the chapel is scarcely large enough to accommodate the great number of people who desire to listen to his stirring eloquence.

DEATH IN THE COUNTY JAIL.—A colored man named Nathaniel Reed, who had been committed to jail on the 15th inst., by Mayor Morrison, for disorderly conduct, died at that institution on Saturday morning, of cholera morbus, after a short illness. The deceased, who was a barber by trade, and had a shop at the Union Hotel in the Second ward, Allegheny, had led a very dissipated life for some months past, and his system was in such a condition that the medicines prescribed for him failed to have any effect. He was about forty-seven years of age, and leaves a wife and several children. An inquest was held by Coroner Clawson and a verdict of "death from natural causes" was rendered. The wife of deceased took charge of his body, and removed it to her residence in Allegheny.

A FORMER PITTSBURGHER KILLED.—Henry Mullen, of Columbia, Pa., but for the past few years a resident of this city, was killed at Columbia, on Friday night, by a watchman named John Lewis. It appears that Mullen who was intoxicated, was passing along the street, when he was accosted by the watchman, who endeavored to arrest him. A difficulty ensued, during which Lewis knocked Mullen down, his head striking a cellar door, breaking his neck and killing him instantly. The deceased was formerly engaged as clerk at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in this city, and served for nine months in Col. Clark's regiment.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, a lad named Lake Fowell, while playing around the Allegheny river, below the Suspension bridge, accidentally fell into the water, and would have drowned, had not a young man who was passing in a skiff noticed the accident and extricated him before life was extinct.

Police Items.

BEFORE MAYOR MORRISON.—A man named Hugh Campbell, was arrested on Saturday morning, about three o'clock, by Lieutenant Bolster, of the Alleghany night watch, having in his possession a basket containing a dozen cabbages, two chickens, &c. He stated that he procured the basket from a man named Lynch, in Reserve Township. Campbell was locked up for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LYNCH.—Owen Mack was arrested and taken before Alderman Lynch, on Saturday, charged with having neglected to provide for or support his wife, Mary Mack. After a hearing he was committed to jail for trial in default of bail.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MORROW.—Sarah Manning complained on Saturday before Alderman E. S. Morrow, against her husband, Thomas Manning for assault and battery, alleging that he hit her in the face, tore her dress, etc. They live in Pitt township. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Thomas.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—Edward Burdelane made an information on Saturday before this magistrate against Clay Crideon, charging him with bigamy. The accused was arrested and committed to jail in default of one thousand dollars bail for trial.

BEFORE BURGESS BARKER.—Charles Brown was before Burgess Wm. H. Barker, of South Pittsburgh, on Saturday, charged with the larceny of an accordeon from the dwelling of Wm. Voigt, on Mount Washington, on the 12th of July. He was committed for trial, in default of bail. Officer Coyles made oath charging Thos. B. Whalen with assault and battery and surety of the peace. Whalen was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

BEFORE JUSTICE HUMBERT.—Three men, named George Rutter, R. H. Williams and Wm. Orris, were committed to jail on Saturday from Harrison township, by Justice of the Peace, Andrew Humbert, to answer charges of riot preferred by George Dobbs, in default of fifteen hundred dollars bail each.

BEFORE JUSTICE AUSTIN.—Catharine Shroeder made an information before Justice Thos. P. Austin, of Richland township, charging Henry Shroeder with assault and battery. He was committed to jail on Saturday for trial.

An attempt was made on Saturday morning, in Memphis, by G. W. Wood, United States Collector, to kill Col. M. C. Gallaway, editor of the *Avalanche*. Wood called him out of the room and fired upon him, the ball passing through his hand, inflicting a painful wound. Wood attemped to escape, but was pursued and captured. An excited crowd soon gathered, and he would have been hung to a lamp post but for General Forrest, who taking hold of him, told the crowd that justice should be meted out to him, but for the present he would protect him with his life. Wood is in arrest.

AN English judge (Mellor) stated lately, during the hearing of a cause, that it had always been his opinion that calling many witnesses to prove one fact was like adding a large quantity of water to a small quantity of brandy—it made it weak.

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Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT:
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL
FOR THE
Political Campaign.

The political campaign in which the electors of Pennsylvania are engaged is the most momentous in our political history—paralleled only by the military campaign which ended in the overthrow of the rebel armies. From recent startling indications it is evident that, although its military power was overthrown, the rebellion itself was not suppressed. The conflict has been renewed at the ballot-box—and happy will it be for our land if it be confined to the peaceful means placed in the hands of every elector.

The revolutionary attitude of the President, and the combinations that are forming in his support, are well calculated to excite the gravest fears and create alarm where before there was confidence in the future peace and prosperity of our rescued country. The issue no less now than when the armies of the Union and Rebellion were marshaled on the bloody field, involves the future of the Republic. On the vigilance of the loyal masses who supported the Government throughout the conflict, depends the question whether the fruits of that conflict and of the victory shall be lost or preserved.

The COMMERCIAL will fully and earnestly discuss the questions of the day, and through its ample columns will spread before the public a vast amount of carefully prepared matter, besides speeches of distinguished speakers, and documents bearing directly on the questions involved in the issue. The present circulation is unequalled and constantly increasing. The Daily issue reaches the business community of an extensive district, and the Weekly Edition has an extensive circulation among the masses. It is by the dissemination of intelligence only that the triumph of the good cause will be assured. To this end the COMMERCIAL will be furnished for the campaign at the following rates:

Weekly.

FOR ONE MONTH.		FOR TWO MONTHS.	
5 copies	70	5 copies	$1 40
10 copies	$1 30	10 copies	2 60
20 copies	2 40	20 copies	4 80
30 copies	3 30	30 copies	6 60
50 copies	5 00	50 copies	10 00

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FOR ONE MONTH.		FOR TWO MONTHS.	
1 copy	85	1 copy	$1 70
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SLIGHT DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Senator COWAN, in his Greensburg speech, spoke of the New Orleans massacre as a trifling affair, and unworthy of particular notice. The high-toned and very truthful Senator, a thousand miles distant from the scene, has the misfortune to differ with General SHERIDAN, who from his position may be supposed to know something of the facts. The Senator treated his audience to the following version:

"On their way a negro jostled against a white man, and the result was a riot. *This is all there is about the affair.*"

Now let us see what General SHERIDAN says. Here is his dispatch:

"NEW ORLEANS, August 3.

"U. S. Grant, General:

"The more information I obtain of the affair in this city, the more revolting it becomes. It was no riot; it was an absolute massacre by the police, which was not exceeded in murderous cruelty by that of Fort Pillow. It was a murder which the Mayor and police of the city perpetrated without a shadow of necessity.

"Furthermore, I believe it was premeditated and prearranged. I recommend the removing of this bad man; I believe it would be hailed with sincere gratification by two-thirds of the population of the city. There has been a feeling of insecurity on the part of the people here on account of this man, which is now so much increased that the safety of life and property does not rest with the civil authority, but with the military. "P. H. SHERIDAN,
"Major General Commanding."

The Senator's ideas of a "riot," like his views of matters in general, are somewhat peculiar. What General SHERIDAN pronounces an "absolute massacre," deliberately planned, he would have people believe was nothing but a street scrimmage, where all parties were equally guilty. And this is a fair sample of the Senator's treatment of the great questions of the day.

* * *

THE President is not at all satisfied with the manner Senator COWAN has managed his cause in this State, and does not hesitate to express his lack of confidence in the Senator's capacity either to judge of men correctly, or to conduct a canvass. At Philadelphia this was freely talked over in the private meetings, where it was generally conceded that with COWAN as a manager, and CLYMER as a candidate, the prospect of carrying the State was entirely hopeless. Within a short time the President has said that in consequence of the way the offices were being peddled out, more harm than good was being done to his cause—an opinion which is creditable to the President's sagacity. No Republican would wish to see any change in this respect.

* * *

THE Southern papers have taken up the revolutionary idea thrown out by the President, when he spoke of Congress as "a body hanging on the verge of the Government," a "so-called Congress," a body "claiming to be Congress," &c. The idea and language just suit the Southern temper. The Richmond *Times* rather improves upon it and speaks of "the 'so-called' legislation" of the "Radical Rump Congress"—language that embodies the idea deducible from the President's language, to wit: That the laws passed by Congress are not binding, but null and void. Thus, day by day do we progress from bad to worse, and near a point which no true man can contemplate without alarm.

* * *

THE movement started at Philadelphia to shove CLYMER off the track, has failed for the present at least. There are several reasons for this. In the first place, CLYMER, with characteristic stubbornness, refused to budge, because the humiliation would cause him never more to be heard of. There was a difficulty, also, in procuring a substitute, although CLYMER'S supporters, (what did not run away), for the last three or four years, have had a good deal of experience in procuring substitutes. The first idea was to induce Gen. HANCOCK or Gen. MEADE to stand, but this was impossible, and the meagre stock of military fame in their ranks caused the idea of procuring a military man to be abandoned. COWAN, although among the foremost to demand CLYMER'S withdrawal, declined to express an opinion as to who should go on in his stead, which circumstance has led some to believe the Senator, though too modest to say so, desired to take CLYMER'S place on the ticket. The Senator, it is said, has the sagacity to perceive that his chances for the Senate are about equal to being struck by lightning, and though his chances for being elected Governor would be no better, of the two he would prefer to take them than the direct condemnation that would be involved in his failure in a second trial for the Senate. Notwithstanding the general wish to get CLYMER out of the way, he is likely to stand, and solely because of the want of a combination to give him an Irish hoist. No one, even in his own party, has the slightest idea he can be elected. The man who has the hardihood to suspect that Pennsylvania, within the present generation, will choose for Governor a man who was for the rebels throughout the Rebellion, has not yet shown himself.

THE NEW ORLEANS MASSACRE—NEW LIGHT ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The publication of Gen. SHERIDAN'S dispatches, in regard to the New Orleans riot, has placed some matters in an entirely new light, and it is to be hoped that the dispatches will be universally read and pondered. The lessons to be learned from them are various and instructive to the sincere inquirer after truth. We do not propose in this article to say anything in reference to the riot, its cause or effects, but merely to call attention to a fact arising collaterally out of the correspondence upon the subject of the riot.

By President JOHNSON and his friends we are informed that the rebellious States are loyal, and in the exercise of all their Sovereign rights, excepting only that of representation in Congress. The little bit of legerdemain, necessary to effect the metamorphosis from rampant treason to peaceable loyalty, has been, in their estimation, successfully accomplished by the Fakir at the White House, whose versatility in the show business is unequalled by any performer in the world. In all its parts the work of reconstruction is complete, save only the admission of the representatives from ten of the rebel States, and because the loyal Congress of the land refuses to indulge the President in this particular, and admit men who have been transformed from military and civic officers of the despotism to Senators and members of Congress elect, Congress and the loyal people who believe in and pray for it, are stigmatized as disunionists and a "Godless crew" by those who labored for four years and more to destroy Congress, President and people.

Louisiana being of the number, was a reconstructed State. Her people held an election and declared J. MADISON WELLS to be their Governor. If the position and policy of the President be true, he had no more right to interfere with the local government and affairs of Louisiana than with those of Pennsylvania, and yet what do we find? In a dispatch from the President to Governor WELLS, in reference to the calling of the New Orleans Convention, he demands to be informed "under and by what authority this has been done, and by what authority this Convention can assume to represent the whole people of the State of Louisiana." Let us substitute Pennsylvania for Louisiana, and then inquire what right President JOHNSON would have had to meddle with our internal affairs? We would have resented such surveillance in a most emphatic manner. If he has a right thus to meddle in the local affairs of a State in one instance, there is no limit that we know of that can be placed on the power. But the President, by this act, has shown that he acknowledges a difference between Louisiana and a loyal State. It shows that in his own judgment the people of the rebel States cannot be trusted in matters of government, and is an eloquent justification of the course of Congress, and an emphatic condemnation of his own.

But again: Governor WELLS was elected to his office in pursuance of the President's scheme of reconstruction, and his State being in allegiance to the Constitution and entitled to immediate representation in Congress, as the Johnsonites contend, must be regarded as a sovereign State, and himself recognized as the Chief Executive and head of the State government. To whom does the President send instructions in regard to quelling the riot? To the Governor? No. He practically deposes the duly elected Executive, and sends instructions in the premises to one who possesses no more legal authority than the humblest citizen in the State. Thus we see that Presidential reconstruction means to make and unmake Governors at pleasure—to allow the people to elect and the President to depose.

Why demand the authority under which the Convention was called? Had not the people of Louisiana a right to assemble in Convention? Why did not the President rather demand the authority for arresting the members of the Convention simply because they proposed to assemble in the exercise of a Constitutional right? It is no answer to say that the Convention had no right to represent the people of the State or remodel the Government. If such were the case, its proceedings would not have bound a single soul in the State and could have done no harm, and no attention whatever should have been given to the matter. But if the Convention were properly called and composed of delegates duly chosen, it should have received full protection from all the authorities civil and military.

But here is the secret of the President's shameless course. The delegates of the Convention were men well disposed towards the Union and consequently opposed to JOHNSON'S policy, while the Mayor and his ruffian policemen and those who sustained them, were politically opposed to the Convention and in full harmony with the President and his revolutionary policy. The former he regarded as his enemies that must be suppressed at the cost of life, the latter as his friends who must be sustained in the bloody tragedy they were about to enact. The President's—policy has been practically demonstrated in this affair as a damnable outrage on loyalty and freedom, and as an unpardonable defense of murder and treason.

WON'T STAND IT.

Those Democrats who in the county convention opposed abandoning the party, to go into the truck-and-dicker arrangement, are preparing to show proper resentment and preserve their party organization. To this end, we understand, a meeting is to be called for an early day. The patriotic withdrawal of Mr. Ross, with whom unwarrantable liberty was taken, in putting his name on the ticket for Sheriff, destroyed what vitality or respectability there was in the fusion movement, and this movement by the old-line Democracts will throw its carcase to the dogs.

* * *

THE President's organ at Washington, the *Intelligencer*, denies that the President ever uttered a word from which it could be inferred that he did not regard the action of Congress as legal. The audacity of this is really refreshing, for Mr. JOHNSON, in his speech to the Philadelphia Committee, used this language:

"We have witnessed in one department of the Government every endeavor to prevent the restoration of peace, harmony, and Union. *We have seen hanging upon the verge of the Government, as it were, a body called, or which assumes to be, the Congress of the United States, while in fact it is a Congress of only a part of the States.*"

Had the *Intelligencer* merely said the language was not intended to bear the interpretation universally placed upon it, the disclaimer might have been accepted; but the denial, under the circumstances, looks like an attempt to cloak a revolutionary purpose to which the President is fully committed, and in regard to which he only desires for the present to quiet the alarm which has been awakened.

* * *

EVERYWHERE the rebels are acting as though they had heard good news. In Culpepper, Va., when the proceedings of the Philadelphia convention were received the rebel flag was very generally hoisted in honor of the event. In Memphis the infamous FORREST, of Fort Pillow memory, presided at a meeting of congratulation, and the notorious rebel paper, the *Avalanche*, published an article, founded on a paragraph in the Philadelphia Address, favoring conventions to revolutionize the State government, and declaring Governor BROWNLOW was powerless, as the President would assist the movement. In every quarter the rebels are swarming like ants when the warm sun bursts forth after a severe winter. Can any man doubt the meaning of these things?

* * *

W. H. C. KING, *alias* BACKHOUSE, editor of the New Orleans *Times*, has been in Pittsburgh within the last ten days. A letter is published from him dated here on the 19th instant. He must have grown modest since last he was here. There are a good many persons in Pittsburgh and vicinity who would have greeted him warmly, and this he must have known. Does any one inquire why this shirking—rather skulking—from public observation? The friends and relatives of the murdered MAGILL can tell.

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania.

MEETINGS TO COME OFF.

Indiana County.—Dan. S. Porter, Chairman of the Indiana County Executive Committee, announces that the campaign in that county will open Monday, September 3d. Meetings will be held as follows:

Mechanicsburg—Monday, September 3d, at 7:30 o'clock, P. M.
Greenville—Tuesday, September 4th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Marion—Wednesday, September 5th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Covode—Wednesday, September 5th, at 7:30 o'clock, P. M.
Smicksburg—Thursday, September 6th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Plumville—Thursday, September 6, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
Shelocta—Friday, September 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.
West Lebanon—Friday, September 7, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
Clarksburg—Saturday, September 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Hon. John Covode, Captain W. C. Gordon, General Harry White, Captain John P. Blair, Dr. Thomas St. Clair, and many others, will address the meetings.

Dr. James H. Duff, of Westmoreland county, who was defeated by Col. Gallagher for the Assembly nomination in that county, at the late Republican primary election, has announced himself as an independent candidate for that position.

The Union men of Bedford county will assemble in mass meeting in Bedford, Tuesday evening, September 4th. Among the speakers announced to be present are Governor Curtin, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Col. A. K. McClure, Captain A. S. Fuller, Cyrus Elder, Hon. W. H. Koontz, Colonel Frank Jordan and Hon. John Cessna.

Large and enthusiastic meetings of the loyal and patriotic citizens of Fayette county were held at Masontown on Saturday last, and Connellsville on Tuesday. At Masontown speeches were made by Messrs. Deford, Collins, Johns and Bierer, and at Connellsville by Hon. John Covode, Colonel Collins, Major Johns and G. W. K. Minon, Esq.

The soldiers of Sharon, Mercer county, favorable to the election of General Geary for Governor, will hold a meeting in Sharon, Wednesday evening next.

A Soldiers' Geary Club was organized in Clearfield borough, on Saturday evening, August 18, 1866. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and signed by thirty-three honorably discharged soldiers. The following officers were chosen:—Lieutenant Thomas Liddell, President; Corporal O. Conklin, Lieutenant A. Gibb, John Lytle, Solomon M. Bailey, Capt. D. McGaughey and Joseph White, Vice Presidents; Lieutenant John F. Irvin and Lieutenant Wm. R. Brown, Secretaries, and Colonel A. M. Smith, Treasurer.

A Soldiers' Geary Club, was organized at Pennville, Crawford county, Thursday evening, August 16th. Officers elected—Joseph G. Russell, President; C. M. Goff and James Hepburn, Vice Presidents; James B. Martin, Secretary, and Robert Leech, Treasurer.

The Legislative Conferees of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata counties have nominated Henry Wharton, of Huntingdon, and James N. Brown, of Mifflin, as candidates for the Legislature.

The Union Republican Convention of Lycoming county met at Williamsport on Tuesday, and unanimously renominated Samuel C. Wingard, Esq., for the Legislature, and Hon. Stephen Wilson for Congress.

The Democratic Senatorial Conference of the Venango district have nominated Dr. John M. Irvine, of Mercer county, for State Senator.

Colonel Fitzgerald, editor of the Philadelphia *City Item*, has no opposition for the Union nomination for Congress in the first district.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday says: It was currently reported on the street yesterday that the Hon. Alexander Henry, late Mayor of Philadelphia, had consented to become the candidate of the fusion party, in opposition to the Hon. Judge Kelley, in the Fourth Congressional district. A gentleman called upon the late mayor in reference to the subject, and was informed that there is not a word of truth in the report. It is understood that in the strong Democratic districts, there will be no fusion candidates. In the districts where the Democrats are in the minority, fusion candidates will be run in opposition to the Union party.

The Union Republican County Convention of Bradford will be held at Towanda on the 3d of September. Judge Mercur will be unanimously renominated for Congress. The Republicans are more united than ever before.

The Democrats of Montour have nominated Wm. Dean for the State Senate, and Thomas Chalfant for the Assembly. The Union men of Montour will hold their nominating convention at Danville, on the 27th of this month.

At the late Huntingdon Union Convention, the conferees and candidate were instructed to unite with no man, in either of the other counties, who is not in favor of Governor Curtin as United States Senator. Speaking of the action of the Convention, the Huntingdon *Journal* says: "The resolution indorsing Governor Curtin, as the choice of the Convention for United States Senator, was received and adopted with an expression of feeling which unmistakably indicated the enthusiasm throughout the country for the 'soldiers' friend.'"

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* relates the following, furnished by a passenger on the train west from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania railroad, on Friday night last. He had just comfortably ensconced himself in an upper bunk of the sleeping car, and had enjoyed a first sound nap, when he was awakened by the conversation of a number of loud talkers occupying bunks immediately beneath him. The conversation had reference to the Rebel-Johnson Convention, which was regarded in no very favorable light. It was not the success anticipated. It lacked vim. There was no eloquence elicited during its proceedings; no sentiment uttered calculated to inspire popular confidence in its action. At this point in the conversation it was discovered that the principal parties in the colloquy were that arrant political knave, Keenan, of Westmoreland county, and Weir, the Copperhead candidate for Congress in that district.

Said Keenan to Weir, "Can't you carry Indiana county?"

"Carry Indiana," nervously responded Weir—"you must be cracked, Keenan. Indiana is as impregnable, in a Republican sense, as Allegheny or Lancaster. The thing might be done if it were not for the d—d soldiers. How about Westmoreland, Keenan? What will Covode do there?"

"Glory to God (a name given to Covode by his political opponents) is a power in Westmoreland, and will take a good many votes from us, without a doubt."

"Then," mournfully responded Weir, "the thing is up."

"There is no sense in closing one's eyes to facts even if they are against you, Weir," was the cool reply of Keenan. "And what is more," continued Keenan, "the State is gone—I would not give a continental d—n for Clymer's chance. He might as well stay at home. All that he or his friends can do or say will not save him. I certainly shall run no risks in a contest as cheerless and as embarrassing as that in which we are now engaged."

"It's certainly hard to bear up under," was Weir's rejoinder to Keenan's desponding remarks.

The conversation here closed, during which it was difficult for our informant to restrain his merriment at the efforts of these two unblushing demagogues mutually to console each other while admitting the certainty of defeat. Their want of faith in Copperhead success is shared by every leader of that faction in the State. "Glory to God" will unquestionably carry the Westmoreland Congressional District, while the defeat of Clymer is as sure as the decay of modern Democracy.

Ohio.

The Union Nominating Convention of the Eighth Congressional District met on Wednesday, and on the eighteenth ballot nominated C. S. Hamilton, of Union, over G. R. Hubbell, of Delaware, present incumbent. Mr. Hamilton is now Assessor of Internal Revenue in his district, but not a Johnson man. He classes the Johnson men and Copperheads as alike enemies of the country.

General David A. Murphy's name having been appended to the call for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Cleveland without his consent, he publishes a card in a Cincinnati paper repudiating the call, and says:—"I had fondly hoped that when I *had* given three of the best years of my life to the service of my country, that I would never have to define my position in the political world, or to rush frantically into print to assure the people that I am still a patriot from principle. But alas! I am at length 'smoked out!' I am, then, frankly, so far as I understand the political principles and sentiments of each, in favor of the American Congress as it is in 1866, and of Andrew Johnson as he will be in 1868."

The Congressional nominations in Ohio now stand as follows:

District.	Republican.	Opposition.
1	*Benj. Eggleston,	
2	*Rutherford B. Hayes,	
3	*Robert C. Schenck,	
4	*William Lawrence,	
5		William Mumgen.
6	*Reader W. Clark.	William Howard.
7	*Samuel Shellabarger,	Thomas Miller.
8	C. S. Hamilton.	William P. Reid.
9	*Ralph P. Buckland,	Thos. P. Finefreck.
10	*James M. Ashley.	Henry S. Commager
11	*John T. Wilson.	Oscar F. Moore.
12		Phil. Van Trump.
13	*Columbus Delano.	George W. Morgan.
14	*Martin Welker.	John B. Young.
15	*Tobias A. Plantz.	
16	*John A. Bingham,	Chas. H. Mitchener
17	*Ephraim R. Eckley.	Louis Schaefer.
18	*Rufus P. Spalding.	
19	*James A. Garfield.	

*Members present Congress.

Miscellaneous.

Hon. John P. Cook, of Davenport, Iowa, Whig member of Congress fourteen years ago, and supposed to have been dead for ten years, has consented to take the scattering Copperhead votes for Congress in Hiram Price's district, next October.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says the convicted traitor Dodd is prowling around in Northeast Indiana, the guest of that other convicted traitor, Milligan, in Orange county, and the *Journal* wants to know if these signs means business, and if the Sons of Liberty are again gathering to their kennels to plot schemes of insurrection and murder. Manifestly they are, Mr. *Journal*, and their rallying cry is that of the New Orleans "police:" "The President is behind us."

Gen. Fitz Henry Warren was, on Wednesday, nominated for Congress by the Democratic and Conservative Convention of the First Iowa District.

The New York *Tribune* says that John Morrissey's path to Congressional honors is not exactly to be strewn with roses. His nomination by Tammany Hall being accepted as a foregone conclusion, a large number of disaffected Democrats met in one of the rooms of the Metropolitan Hotel, on Saturday evening last, and after a thorough canvass of the matter, perfected an organization and resolved to bring forward, as an independent candidate, Edward N. Dickinson, the well-known engineer. A committee was also appointed to wait upon the leaders of the Union organizations of the several wards of the Fifth District to secure concert of action, it being held that the Democratic vote was so overwhelming that a straight Republican candidate stood no chance.

The Richmond *Enquirer* concludes an article on the Philadelphia Convention thus: "We shall co-operate with those who formed the Philadelphia Convention, despite of and without reference to the dogmas and declarations unnecessarily introduced into its platform. We take these at their separate values, and no more. We heartily approve of the great and patriotic objects and aims of the Convention, and they will receive an undivided support at the South. If the surplus matter is deemed necessary to meet the Northern tastes and wishes, let them appropriate it and use it there; for ourselves and our people, we stand upon the broad platform of our rights under the Constitution, and our honest promise and covenant to abide the results of the war, and to comply with the duties to which we have thus pledged our faith. It would be a hollow mockery for us to take part in rejoicings, enthusiastic or otherwise. We resign them to the victors—leave us alone with our dead!"

In his speech at the St. Cloud Hotel, in Memphis, accepting the nomination for the Vice Presidency, Andrew Johnson thus urged the necessity of a rigid franchise law in Tennessee: "I saw that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in joining the rebellion has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy our Government. We say to the most honest and industrious foreigner who comes from England and Germany to dwell among us and to add to the wealth of the country, 'Before you can be a citizen you must stay here for five years.' If we are so cautious about foreigners, who voluntarily renounce their homes to live with us, what should we say to the traitor who, although born and reared among us, has raised a parricidal hand against the Government which always protected him? My judgment is that he should be subjected to a severe ordeal before he is restored to citizenship."

Judging from his speech on Saturday last, the President's views have changed.

Speaker Colfax delivered a three hours speech at Wabash, Ind., on the 22d inst., to five thousand people, on a few hours notice. It was his first effort in Wabash for fifteen years.

The National Union Conservative State Convention of West Virginia, on Thursday, nominated the following ticket: For Governor, Col. Benjamin H. Smith, of Kanawha; Secretary of State, Hon. John W. Kennedy, of Jefferson county; Auditor, Capt. Peter Darnell, of Mason; Treasurer, Capt. John S. Burdett, of Taylor; Attorney General, N. Richardson, of Ohio; Supreme Judge, Caleb Boggess, of Harrison. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Philadelphia Convention, pledging fealty of West Virginia, and denouncing the Radicals.

The Democracy of the Sixth Congressional District of Kentucky have nominated A. H. Ward for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Green Clay Smith.

If the out and out supporters of the President are called "Johnson men," it is certainly right and proper that those who are on the fence be called demijohn-son men.

A New York corresponden says: For some cause, not well defined, the Ben. Wood—4—11—44 organ of the Democracy has parted with half its compositors and comes out half its usual size. Some people say that more sheets of the same ilk will disappear altogether for like reasons, whatever they may be, before many weeks or months at furthest. Others say this is poor encouragement for the Philadelphia conventionists. Others still say that is because Ben. and Fernando & Co. could not get into the Convention, and others still, say that the paper has been badly managed, and as Ben. is making more money in the lottery business, he don't care much about the paper. It is also mooted that as soon as John Morrissey is elected to Congress, the paper is to change hands and become the property and organ of Mr. Morrissey, M. C.

A loyal Union citizen of Fayetteville, Arkansas, writing to a friend in this city, states that the election in Arkansas has resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Rebel party. Nearly all their candidates were men who had served in the rebel army. He writes that great excitement exists since the election. The rebels have become very blatant, and are already commencing to persecute men who voted the Union ticket. He says there is a fair prospect of having the old days of Slavery and Southern rule revived. As a loyal Southerner, the writer condemns the policy of Andrew Johnson, as a most outrageous and infamous treatment of a people who have fought and suffered to save the Union.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Galveston (Texas) papers say that the introduction of the Cashmere goat into that State has not proved a profitable experiment.

An incident in the late war in Europe is that General Cialdini, who was on the bell tower of the Borgoforte monastery in Bohemia, was suddenly astounded to find a brisk cannonade opened against him. Having some suspicion that all was not fair he ordered a minute search of the convent to be made, and in a cellar was discovered a parish priest, who it appeared had a subterraneous telegraphic apparatus with which he kept the enemy informed of all that was going on. Being a spy, of course his life was forfeit, and he was without any ceremony whatever killed on the spot by the soldiers.

Prof. Newton, of Yale College, believes a periodic meteoric shower will occur at Boston about the 14th of November.

The business of manufacturing patent leather in Newark, New Jersey, has grown from two hides in 1836 to 25,000 in 1866, this being the growth of one firm; whether there are others is not stated.

Mr. William Halsted, of Trenton, New Jersey, claims to have discovered a new kind of fuel which renders kindling wood unnecessary; discards the use of both bituminous and anthracite coals, and wood of all kinds, charcoal, and even peat. He says it can be made and sold anywhere cheaper than any other fuel, and that the materials are inexhaustible. He claims for it greater heating power, less storage, and less dirt, and promises to tell the public all about it at an early day.

A correspondent writes to a Philadelphia exchange, that taking into account the greater amount of water, the great loss of bone and the greater waste generally, there is not a doubt but that cheese can be advantageously substituted for meat upon the table, both on the score of economy and palatability.

A family in St. Louis was recently greatly chagrined at having permitted the young ladies of the household to throw boquets to a party of serenading negroes, believing at the time that they were their white admirers. When the minstrels were invited in the house to refresh themselves, the error was discovered.

It is estimated that the Government losses is at least $8,000,000 per annum, by the non-payment or evasion of the internal revenue tax.

It is stated that Secretary McCulloch will avail himself of the balances in the hands of the National Banks to pay off the temporary indebtedness of his department, so as not to disturb the money market by calling in loans on the part of the Banks.

The rumors with reference to the alleged determination of the Treasury Department to sell the customs gold, are pronounced unfounded.

Mr. Babitnet, the well-known astronomor, states that the Atlantic telegraph cable of 1856 was found to have a breakage at every five yards by the effect of tension, and he thinks the same thing will happen to the present one in use by corrosion. He has publicly exhibited a piece of cable which lay for five years at the bottom of the English Channel, and which was completely eaten through by the action of salt water.

The Cleveland *Leader* says a fine specimen of gold quartz containing a rich proportion of the "precious metal" was picked up in Bratenaul's garden, near that city. Did the *Leader* intend to intimate that Cuyahoga county boasts a gold field?

A wooden pavement, something akin to that used in Chicago, has been laid down in one of the New York streets by way of an experiment.

The robbery at New York of the firm of Curker, Wood & Co., on the 24th inst., consisted of $5,619 in gold and gold certificates; $18,000 in railroad and insurance stock; $900 in compound interest notes; $14,500 in five-twenty bonds; $500 in United States coupon bonds; $11,000 in ten-forty bonds, and $72,300 in seven-thirty bonds. Total $122,819.

The hop crop in New York State will be heavier than at any previous time within the recollection of "ye oldest" grower.

The existing bargain between sleeping car patentees and the railroads, is that the former shall furnish the cars and keep the upholstery and bedding in repair, while the railroad company shall furnish the motive power and keep the cars in repair. The annual profit on each sleeping car to the patentees, is about $6,000. There are over three hundred of them constantly in use and all are owned by one company.

The Philadelphia *Press* says the manufacturing interests of South Jersey are developing to a far greater extent than at any previous period, and a much larger capital is invested. Glass, calicoes, muslins, jeans and fabrics for home use generally, are the leading productions.

Ten negroes were severely whipped in Boone county, Kentucky, last week, by an overbearing overseer. One of them was dangerously ill at the time of being whipped. The Newport (Kentucky) *Leader* does not record any arrest.

While the clerks of the First National Bank of St. Louis, were engaged at their noon lunch in the back part of the banking room, on the 21st inst., some adroit thief succeeded in snatching a package of greenbacks amounting to $1,000, and escaped without leaving the slightest clue to himself.

Oliver Lovell, Sen., an old and highly respected citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio, died at Glenn's Falls, N. Y., on the 20th, in the 81st year of his age. He was the father of the Cincinnati fire department.

The rumor that Jefferson Davis is to be granted an illimitable parole, took its rise in a telegram from Mrs. Davis, at Montreal, to her husband. The telegram was: "All well—leave here to-morrow." Some operator, interpreting this as the successful result of a mission to secure Mr. Davis his parole, stated this as the fact, and thus the story got going.

By a recent order the New York police are forbidden corresponding with parties at a distance on police business, unless such correspondence is first submitted to and approved by the General Superintendent of the force. The penalty is immediate dismissal.

PERSONAL.

—"Long John" Wentworth, talking about the politics of Secretary McCulloch, said Mr. Lincoln told him: "I think I've got a Secretary to suit you. I'm tired of politicians, and I've taken a banker from Indiana, and I don't think he knows anything else.

—Colonels Kirwin and Burk have returned from Ireland where they have been imprisoned for the last six months, under the Habeas Corpus suspension act, and have called a meeting to be held at New York city, to consider the prospects of the Revolutionary party in Ireland.

—Speaking of President Lincoln's oration at the consecration of the burial ground at Gettysburg, the *Westminster Review* for August says: "It has but one equal: in that pronounced upon those who fell during the first year of the Peloponesian war, and in one respect it is superior to that great speech. It is not only more natural, fuller of feeling, more touching and pathetic, but we know with absolute certainty that it was really delivered. Nature here fairly takes precedence of art, even though it be the art of Thucydides."

—President Johnson will be accompanied on his forthcoming tour by Messrs. Seward, McCulloch, Welles, and Browning. Messrs. Stanton, Stansbery and Randall will not be able to go. Three weeks is allowed for the tour.

—Lady Franklin has returned from a journey to Bombay and Madras, passing through the entire course of the Suez Canal, and expresses her conviction that this great enterprise will prove a success.

—James Gorham, Esq., Secretary of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, died in that city on Tuesday night. He served as Captain in a Vermont regiment during the war.

—A new Congregational church in Washington, D. C., is nearly completed. It will hold two thousand five hundred persons—the largest church in that city.

—The widow of the late Stephen A. Douglas, formerly a Miss Cutts, and now re-married to Major Williams, an officer of the Federal army, will be present at the dedication of the monument to be erected in Chicago to the memory of her first consort.

THE CAMPAIGN

Great Union Demonstration in Birmingham.

Two Thousand Persons Present.

Speeches of R. B. Carnahan, Esq., and Gen. J. K. Moorhead.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held on the south side of the Monongahela river, convened on Saturday evening in Birmingham, in the Diamond Square. At least two thousand persons, representing the various boroughs on that side of the river, were in attendance. A brass band was also present, and discoursed some excellent music. About half-past seven o'clock the meeting was organized by calling John S. Lambre, Esq., of Birmingham, to the chair, and appointing the representatives of the press Secretaries. Mr. Lambre stated the object of the meeting, after which he introduced Robert B. Carnahan, Esq., United States District Attorney, who spoke substantially as follows:

SPEECH OF R. B. CARNAHAN, ESQ.

We are about to enter upon a political campaign, fraught with interests which concern every individual in the land. Not the welfare of the people of Pennsylvania only, but of the whole country are involved in the pending elections. The Government has crushed out a rebellion, the most formidable in military power, the most wicked in its origin, the most barbarous and malignant in the mode of prosecution, which the pages of history of civilized nations record. Three hundred thousand lives of loyal men—nearly four thousand millions of dollars—are but a small part of the price which has been paid for our continued national existence. Widows and orphans fill the land. How many households were stricken with woe? How many sturdy, patriotic sons of the republic died the death of starvation in rebel prisons? How many Unionists of the South died the death of atrocious murder? How many homes were burned and devastated? How much property of loyal men was destroyed by rebels on land? How much merchandise by privateers on the seas? Who can now tell—who can ever tell the cost of the salvation of the Republic? And what has been accomplished? What substantial results have been purchased by this immense, incalculable expenditure? The armies of the rebellion have been dispersed or destroyed. The Confederate Government has been overthrown and dissolved. The President of the Confederacy is in prison. The soldiers of the rebel armies are at home pursuing peaceful avocations. The institution of slavery—so far as respects a legal property in man—has been abolished. The real dominion of the law in some parts of the South, and the nominal dominion of the law in every part of the rebel States, has been established. But, my fellow-citizens, there is no peace on a solid basis: there is not, yet, any return of national harmony, no restoration of national unity. All parties admit this condition of the country to now exist. Something remains to be done—something must be done, before the Government and country can be restored to the normal condition of peace. Now what is to done to this end, and how and by what means and agencies it is to be accomplished, is a question which concerns every voter, and every man, woman and child in the land. This question is involved in the pending election, and touches the peace, stability and perhaps even the existence of the National Government. The Republican party have everywhere adopted as a part of their party platform what are known as the Reconstruction measures of the present Congress, passed at the late session of that body. The Democrats and Johnson party have a policy which is sometimes called the "restoration policy" and oftener spoken of as "my policy." The advocates of the former are called in the current political phrase of the day the "Radical party." The others call themselves the "Conservative party." I propose very briefly to show to what extent the radicalism of the Republicans goes, and what claims our opponents have to be called conservative.

The Republican party claims that the war of the late rebellion was followed by the usual results of war of that kind—that the political interests of the country were not unaffected by the rebellion; that the men who raised their arms against the life of their country are guilty of crimes, and are not now suitable guardians of the very life they so lately sought to destroy. They do not say that rebels ought not to be forgiven. They do not say that repentance ought not to be accepted. They do not demand the punishment of any but guilty leaders. They are perfectly willing that discriminating amnesties should absolve the masses, but they are unwilling that rebels vanquished on the field should immediately after their conquest, before the smoke of battle has cleared away; before the demon of civil war has ceased his howlings, should be admitted to the councils of the nation, take part in the general administration of the Government, and organize and direct, or take part in organizing and directing the armies of the same country against whose liberties and existence they gave battle. We will not take counsel of such persons. They have no title to confidence, but treason and rebellion. There is no other country in the world, civilized or savage, where such a claim in behalf of such persons could be set up. Select for inquiry the freest government on the earth, or the most despotic, and tell me where the government is to be found which would admit into its counsels rebel citizens or subjects with hands still red with the blood of loyal men who fell defending their country. Apply the same principle to your State, and tell me whether loyal Pennsylvanians would be willing to make Governors, members of the Legislature, Judges, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, or even Constables, of men who had no other title to office, than malignant hatred, and bloody, wicked, unsuccessful attempts to overthrow the State and its institutions. Apply it to the family relation and tell me if the parricide, or the fratricide is or ought to be exalted to the chief place, or even a subordinate place, in the family government. Human nature revolts at such a proposition. Human wisdom, common sense, condems it as absurd and monstrous. Is it any less absurd, any less monstrous, when applied to the Government of the United States? Bring the principle of the demand home directly to the heart and judgment and it will not find an advocate in the world. Hold it off at a misty distance, make it as intangible as possible, surround it with false sympathies for fallen foes, for brave foes, for honest foes, for suffering foes, and for repentant foes, obscure it as much as you can, and it will have advocates, and has now advocates, even in the loyal North. Unless our Government has the most absurd foundation; unless framed in contradiction to the dictates of political wisdom and human wisdom, there must be somewhere a power of self-assertion, a power of self-preservation, a power to exclude its most malignant domestic enemies from its councils.

Now the Republican party propose to exclude from the National Legislature bloody handed rebels. They propose to exclude them from the Presidency, and certain offices. Is there anything radical about the proposition? They do not, indeed, go quite so far, for by a vote of two-thirds of the Congress, even a rebel may be admitted to office. The disability is not for life, but may be removed on satisfactory evidence of repentance. If this be radical, I too am radical to that extent. While I would heap honors on the loyal men of the South; while I consider him even more entitled to confidence than a Northern loyalist as a true patriot, fit for office, fully entitled a place in the national councils, I have no such trust and confidence for the traitor of the past, and I am much mistaken if the country has.

Well, fellow citizens, one great and glorious result of the war of the rebellion, is the abrogation of African slavery. Slavery fell under the dagger which it drew upon the country. Between three and four millions of people not voters, and without political rights, have been rescued from domestic servitude. Hitherto this population was counted in the enumeration of the people, not per capita, man and man, individual and individual, but by an artificial mode of reckoning, grounded perhaps upon some notion of a necessary political equilibrium between the different sections of the country. For purposes of property as a slave, the negro was no man at all, and had no political rights as such. But in counting the people with a view to fixing the number of the Representatives in Congress in the States where slavery existed he was reckoned as three fifths of a man. In the North he was regarded as a man and counted one in the enumeration. In the South where he was a slave and owned by a master and entirely under his dominion, he was not counted a full man, but a fraction only. The master owned him bodily, but not exactly politically. Well, he is now free; and as the law now is, must be counted an integer and not a fraction. In some of the Southern States, the negroes are the majority of the people. In none of them is he entitled to vote, and has no choice as to his representatives, although himself represented. Now the Republican party claim that these freedmen shall be protected efficiently, protected in their civil rights of life, liberty and property. They do not say there shall be universal suffrage,—that there shall be impartial suffrage or even limited suffrage. They simply say that the negro must have every civil right, not political, which belongs to a man in this country. He is entitled to life. He must be protected in that right. He is entitled to liberty. He must not be unjustly restrained of his liberty. He is entitled to the proceeds of his labor. He must not be plundered and robbed at the pleasure of every rascal. He must have protection—complete protection. Is there any thing radical about this? It is justice, sheer, naked justice, and nothing more. He is not even thanked, much less rewarded for his fidelity to us during the war, and I never heard of a traitor in that race. He is simply made free, made free by the events of the war, by the logic of events, and we say he must be really free. That is all. There is nothing more in the demand for civil rights for the negro. But we demand, a constitutional amendment in regard to the negro, and one which touches him only incidentally. What is it? There are four or five millions of negroes in the country. They are all free. They are men as much as we are men. They are part of the nation, and contribute to its power, wealth and industry. We say these men must either have a choice in their Government representatives, or not be represented at all. We say, either the negro must himself exercise the political power and influence which may be accorded to him, or he must have no political weight whatever. No man is his master now. He has delegated no power to any man to represent him. He has hitherto had no vote or voice in choosing a representative, but all the time represented, and treated and regarded precisely as if he had a voice in the matter. This political anomaly grew out of the existence of slavery, and we propose to brush it away along with the institution itself. We say to South Carolina, and to Pennsylvania, too, if you wish to count the negro in your population, in reference to representation in the National Government, you must give him a vote. If you do not wish him counted in the enumeration of your people, we do not complain. It is your affair altogether. We will not trouble you about it. All we have to say is, your negroes shall not be counted, shall not be represented by others, perhaps their enemies, without and against their consent. A former rebel master shall not represent his former loyal slave, unless the latter has had a voice and choice in constituting him such. We do not say the negroes shall vote anywhere. It is altogether an affair of State politics. All we say about it is, a people shall not represent the negro who will not give him a vote. How strange that objection should be made to a proposition so obviously just! But the so-called Conservatives made up of rebels defeated in the field, of Democrats defeated at the polls, and a few apostate Republicans, raise a clamor and say we must have the Constitution as it is, the Union as it was. They ignore altogether the terrible struggle through we have passed, and its purifying influences. They spoke in Congress at the late session, at the Philadelphia Convention, they now speak as if we have had some trifling trouble, some bloodless insurrection. They wholly ignore the most appalling crimes in history, and say, we must now shake hands and make the matter up, and have the Constitution as it is. They have a horror of Constitutional Amendments. Do these people forget that the country has undergone some change in these last six years? Was the France of Louis the XVI., of the Revolution and of the Restoration in 1814, the same France? Did that great and terrible revolution work no change in political institutions? Did it cut off no ulcers from the body politic? The restored Bourbons found the France restored a very different country from the one they left twenty five years before; but they could not understand the change, and have long since ceased to reign. Was the England of Charles the I., of Cromwell and Charles the II. the same England? Charles the II. and his brother James the II. attempted to ignore the Revolution and the latter was driven from the throne in less than twenty-eight years from the time of the restoration of his family. We have had as great a revolution in this country as either the English or French revolutions. The nation has been purified in that fire. Slavery has been abolished—the monster is dead. Must its incidents and conditions be preserved? The ulcer has been cut off the body politic; must we forever wear the bandage which was intended to cure the ulcer? Is a constitutional provision, the object and purpose of which is gone, to remain forever an obstacle to national progress? The reason on which a rule of law rests, no longer existing, the rule of law also ceases to exist. Such is the law. Can it never be applied to a fundamental law—to a constitution? If so, we are under a great tyranny, and we can never correct what is amiss in our constitutions.

We also say the national debt must be paid, and the rebel debt repudiated. Is this, too, a radical proposition? Shall I go into an argument to demonstrate that our public debt should be paid? Well, it was necessary to protect it by a constitutional provision, or it might, if the policy of our political enemies should prevail, be repudiated. Let all the rebel States be represented by rebels, and let northern copperheads fill fifty of the seats in Congress, now filled by loyal men, and what will become of the national debt? Then what will become of national honor?

I have spoken of the Republican platform. Is it too radical for you? Will you trust the party which saved the country? Will you trust those who never deserted you or will you try other men? Will you run after strange gods? Did the Republican party ever produce a traitor? If so, name him. There are men in the party who are extreme in their notions; who call for confiscations and executions; who claim that the rebel States are out of the Union, and are now reduced to the condition of territories. I do not agree with these. But such notions and opinions—such faults, if you please,—are very far removed from the crime of the traitor. If our friends err, the error proceeds from excess of zeal in the interests of the country. They love their country, and would avenge her of her enemies. They trust too little to the logic of events and too much to the power of statutes. These men are good men. There is not a traitor among them. If they have faults they are of a kind to correct themselves.

I have not spoken of the so-called conservative party. It is made up of all parties but yours and mine. All the rebels are in it. All the Democrats North are in it. All men doubtful during the war are in it. Show me a man who opposed Mr. Lincoln's administration and his war policy, and I will show you a "conservative." There are a few apostate Republicans in it, but they are of small account. All the latter want is office for themselves or friends, or wish to retain office. I do not know one single disinterested man of this class. The "Natty Sawyer" party never had any political standing in the Republican party. They have no weight or influence now. They are mere tools in the hands of Senator Cowan, and used to fill subordinate parts in his grand play. He, no doubt, despises many of them for their meanness of spirit for the baseness which underlies apostacy. Politically they are of no account whatever. Governor Johnston and Sawyer were both delegates to the Cleveland Convention which nominated Fremont and Cochran in 1864. Mr. Lincoln was not radical enough for them at that time. They resolved at Cleveland that reconstruction was the business of Congress and not of the Executive. Now the Republicans are too radical for them. Congress has nothing to do with reconstruction. That business belongs to the President. Governor Johnson, for five years the most radical of radicals, cannot now see where Senator Cowan has made a single mistake. Has office blinded him? Is he sincere in his late declaration at the Greensburg meeting? Gentlemen, Mr. Cowan is ambitious. He wishes to go back to the United States Senate. He expects to get there by Democratic votes, with the help of such apostate Republicans as may be tempted by office to abandon their party. He has control of the patronage of the Administration at Washington, and is employing it wholly in his own interests. He expects, by means of the patronage of the national administration to get back into the Senate. I wish Mr. Cowan no ill. Personally I have esteemed him, but he will never go back to the Senate. The influence of office holders is little. I do not know that I can control a single vote as United States Attorney, which I could not equally influence as an individual. Official influence is much less in elections than people imagine. But Mr. Cowan cannot get the office-holders of this State to follow him, except a few of his satraps recently appointed. Of several thousand office-holders in Pennsylvania there are not one hundred in my opinion who will follow Mr. Cowan, in order to be permitted to retain office. Mr. Cowan is now a Democrat. The apostate Republicans have gone over to that organization. The rebels are in it. It represents every thing ring-streaked, spotted and speckled in the country, and out of our party. Cowan says you cannot exclude a rebel from Congress. You cannot try the question whether he is a rebel except in a court of justice. You violate the Constitution if you exclude him. So say the whole party—rebels have been sufficiently punished. In his late vindicatory speech at Greensburg there is not a word condemning treason or traitors, but much about violating of the Constitution. Bright ought not to have been expelled. According to Mr. Cowan and the Conservatives, you must admit rebel Senators when they come to the Capitol, but the United States Marshal may take him from his Senatorial seat, produce him before a competent tribunal, and after trial, if found guilty, hang him by the neck under the walls of the capitol in which be served his rebel constituents. Can you keep your patience and listen to such stuff? It is too absurd, too ridiculous to be noticed if it had not come from a United States Senator. You cannot keep out of the Senate or House of Representatives, a criminal known to be a criminal deserving to be hanged. After he gets his seat you may take him away and hang him for his crime. There is some dreadful constitutional difficulty in the way.

But my fellow citizens, have you read Mr. Cowan on the negro? [Here Mr. Carnahan read from the COMMERCIAL of the 23d instant an extract from Mr. Cowan's Greensburg speech.] One million of negroes perished during the war! What is the authority for this statement? Surely Mr. Cowan has made some mistake in figures. It cannot be that one million of negroes have perished since the rebellion began. It cannot be that one-half, one-third, or one-fourth of that number have died from whatever cause of death during that period. The negro cannot support himself, must succumb to the selfishness and tyranny of the dominant race will cease to exist in a hundred years! This is, the language of a United States Senator. What does it mean? It means that he believes that slavery is the natural and normal condition of the negro. He has not died in slavery, for it was the interest of the master to reproduce him and multiply him. But in freedom, he is improvident, won't work, and will fall a victim to the selfishness of the dominant race! If Mr. Cowan rejoices in the downfall of slavery, it must be because it insures the destruction of the negro race in this country. But the fair inference is he regrets the fall of the system. He tells us in this same speech, that we ought to have said nothing about the negro during the war. We ought not to have offended the Democrats, and the would not offend them. But we did bring the negro into the war. He disapproved of it. Mr. Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation. Mr. Cowan disapproved. The negro was liberated, made entirely free, and a Senator from loyal Pennsylvania tells you that this freedom will result in the destruction of the race before a century shall pass around. Paradoxical as Mr. Cowan always is, there is something worse here. There is moral obliquity. He evidently does not comprehend the guilt of apostacy. Chief of apostates, his own defense against the charge made in Greensburg on the 22d, has fastened it upon him forever. I hope his speech has not also deprived him of the respect of all his former friends.

Mr. Carnahan concluded with a review of his own course. He had defended President Johnson when his party friends had lost confidence in him. He defended him in the State Convention at Harrisburg, and at a public meeting at Pittsburgh. He was unwilling that there should be a breach between the President and Congress. He now regretted to find the President on the side of the Philadelphia Convention. Let him go where he will, he would not follow. He hoped he would do well—that his administration might be successful, but his present advisers were bad. He did not mean the Cabinet. He meant Cowan, Doolittle, Montgomery Blair & Co.

Had the Philadelphia Convention been constituted as originally called, it could have done no harm, but might have resulted in good. A meeting of loyal men from every quarter of the country, to confer on the political situation, would have been followed by good fruits. The Republican party would have been more completely nationalized. But it was scarcely called before the Democrats were invited to participate. Rebels who fought us in the field attended. Rebel Generals were there, and rebel statesmen, too; the Vice President of the late Confederacy was there, Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, Frank Hughes and Bigler of this State were there too. How many were there other than actual bloody rebels and copperheads? None but a few apostate Republicans, who, excepting Doolittle and Cowan, were of no account at all. President Johnson says this gathering was the most patriotic which has assembled in the country since the 4th of July, 1776. He does not, cannot think so. If he does he is not likely to find much concurrence of other people's opinion in the party which elected him. I do not agree with him in it. I will not follow him. He has announced in his late speech a final, definite separation from his party if he be correctly reported. I hope there is some mistake. Let the President remember who elevated him to the second place in the nation. No traitor or copperhead voted for him. A mournful dispensation of Providence gave him the first place. I cannot think he wishes to betray the nation; but he cannot betray it if he would. The fate of the nation does not depend upon the act of one man, attended by all the satraps and satellites he can muster.

Let us stand by the party which saved the country. Our present salvation is there. Our country's future salvation is in the hands of the Republican party.

SPEECH OF GENERAL MOORHEAD.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Carnahan's remarks, General J. K. Moorhead was introduced to the audience, and was received with three hearty cheers. The General stated that he was always glad to come to Birmingham to say a few words in a good cause, as he was sure to find an acre of loyal men ready and willing to listen to him. The gentleman who had preceded him had covered all the ground, and he was at a loss to know where to commence. Mr. Carnahan was a resident of Birmingham, and one of Johnson's office holders, but he was not a member of the bread and butter brigade. [Laughter.] The speaker had received a letter a day or two before from a disabled soldier who filled the position of clerk in one of the departments at Washington. The letter stated that a few evenings ago nearly all the clerks in the different offices met for the purpose of taking action in regard to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, which will meet in Pittsburgh on the 24th of September. After the matter had been discussed for some time, a person present said that in case they compromised themselves, the President might insist upon having them all discharged from their positions. This remark brought a one-armed soldier to his feet, who exclaimed: "If we hold office at the cost of principles, let the office go!" Mr. Carnahan's able and manly address bore ample testimony to the fact that he was a member of the same brigade, and his course would meet with the sanction of every honest and true man in the country.

The General stated that although the fighting had been stopped, the rebellion had not yet been put down. He was a member of Congress when the rebels proclaimed the doctrine of secession and retired from the Union. He had warned them that if they went out they would be forced to return to their allegiance, but they boldly avowed their determination to carry on the war to the knife, and after a long and bitter struggle they had been subdued. The rebels had forfeited their lives and property and were willing to come back upon any terms Congress would ask. The Southern States would have been reconstructed, and the Union re-established, but for the anxiety of the Democratic party to get hold of the reins of government. They began to think that the Republican party was overshadowing them, and unless they could do something to concentrate their power they would lose their position. The project of assimilating with the traitors of the South was then proposed, and the issues which now divide the nation decided upon. Fortunately, however, the framers of the Constitution had placed in it means for its own protection and preservation, and the efforts of its enemies to destroy it would prove futile.

The speaker alluded to the Philadelphia Convention, the object of which he stated to have been to wipe out the Union of the States, and place the country in the hands of the rebels. Its Northern projectors anticipate being able to elect a sufficient number of representatives to give them control of Congress, when they will inaugurate their own system of government. Should such a course of events take place, another rebellion will undoubtedly ensue. Those who desire the South to return to the Union on her own terms, should vote for General Sweitzer for Congress, but the true and tried friends of the Government should use their influence for the success of the Republican candidate. Gen. Sweitzer was a gentleman, and had shown himself to be a brave and gallant soldier, but he had pledged himself that, if elected, he would aid in organizing a Congress of rebels of the South and traitors of the North. The speaker did not believe in giving office to rebels. Congress had declared that any man taking part in the rebellion, or who had served in the rebel army in any position higher than a colonel could never hold an office under the General Government. He had voted for the resolution, and would do so again.

The General stated that since he had arrived at the meeting he had received a note purporting to be signed by one hundred working men, desiring him to state whether he was in favor of or opposed to the eight hour law. Without desiring to discuss the proposition at any length, he would give his individual opinion about the matter. He had been a laboring man all his life—had served an apprenticeship at a trade, and by saving portions of his earnings as a journeyman, had accumulated some property. Labor had been his capital, and he had always endeavored to get as high a price for it as possible, which he had used to the best possible advantage. Labor was the hope of the country, and he was opposed to placing any restriction upon it. If the hours of labor were reduced, a corresponding reduction in the wages would undoubtedly take place. He was not disposed to quarrel with any one, but he feared the agitation of the question would not result in benefit to the poor man. Some years ago, a bill came before Congress reducing the hours of labor on the public works from twelve to ten hours. He had met the question then, and was prepared to meet it again, should the occasion occur. The General concluded his remarks by urging the laboring man to study the question in all its bearings before taking any decided steps.

The meeting adjourned after giving three cheers for General Geary and the Union county ticket.

* * *

HERRING'S SAFES IN THE LATE PORTLAND CONFLAGRATION.—There is a moral to be drawn from one of the incidents of the late disastrous fire in Portland, that should be carefully considered by those who would avoid a danger that is all the more insidious because we are apt to imagine ourselves secure from it. We refer to the test that has been applied to the safes of different manufactures that were exposed to the terrible ordeal of fire there. The word SAFE, which is applied to the iron chests or boxes that are manufactured by all makers, is only applicable, in reality, to such as have successfully stood the test, and our advertising columns show that the Herring Safe fairly sustains the reputation it long ago acquired of being one of the most perfect fire-proofs yet made. After seeing the reports of the great losses of valuables contained in other safes, we are led to inquire why people should be so blind to their own interests as to trust their treasures in such insecure depositories, when others had been proved and tried in hundreds of fires, could be had, and we were informed that in this, as in many other matters, people forget the motto, "The best is the cheapest," and that one cause of the great loss in this instance was, that the Portland merchants had purchased safes manufactured in the East that were cheaper than Herring could afford to sell his for. We should as soon trust our funds to a street broker, who might offer a larger interest than the more cautious and well-known neighboring banker, as put our valuables in an iron box that will not stand the test of fire; and having experienced the satisfaction of owning one of Herring's make, we the more cheerfully recommend them to our friends.—*Scottish American Journal.*

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STOCK SALES
AT A. McILWAINE'S, 106 Smithfield Street.

VALUABLE BANK STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, August 28th, at 8 o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:
50 Shares Fourth National Bank.
20 Shares Bank of Pittsburgh.
10 shares Allegheny National Bank.
au27 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ THE MEMBERS OF THE
2d Ward
GEARY CLUB,
Are requested to meet at the
School House,
ON
Tuesday, August 28th,
AT 7 1-2 O'CLOCK, P. M.
au27-1t BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until September 10th for the slating of St. Paul's new R. C. Orphan Asylum. Plans and specification can be seen at the office of J. W. KERR, Architect, St. Clair street.
JAMES McCABE,
THOS. ROURKE,
au27-eod 7t WM. H. REEL.

$30 REWARD—The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery at my office of JAMES SMITH, a deserter, from the 19th U. S. Infantry. Said Smith is 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, and sandy hair. Born in New York City.
He is supposed to be in Pittsburgh or vicinity.
T. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
1st Lieut. 5th Artillery, Brev. Maj. U. S. A.,
au27-1t Recruiting Officer, No. 126 Fourth Street.

TO COAL DEALERS.—The undersigned has
400 ACRES OF COAL LAND,
Lying immediately upon the Ohio river, 26 miles below Gallipolis, and about 180 miles above Cincinnati. On the above tract is a full 4 foot vein of coal, which for general purposes is not surpassed: it is entirely different from the Southern Ohio coal; contains but little sulphur, forges and cokes well, and for making steam cannot be excelled. The location being about midway from Pomeroy and Hanging Rock, must make it quite valuable for coaling boats. There is a water front of ¾ of a mile with a good landing at all stages of the river. An entrance has been run in the hill about 300 feet, track finished to river, together with the necessary fixtures for mining and delivering coal afloat. On said tract is a first class Double Portable Circular Saw Mill, together with a Portable Grist Mill all in good running order and plenty of the very best oak, ash, and poplar timber. All the above property is now offered for sale, or the proprietors would sell one half interest in same to a party with experience and facilities for working same. For further particulars apply to, or address, until September 1st,
B. P. PERRY,
au27-w Monongahela House.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. U. S. MIL. R. R.,
250 G Street
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24th, 1866.
The Eleven Box Cars, Five Feet Gauge, advertised for sale at Pittsburgh, Penna, at 11 a.m., TUESDAY, 28th inst., are standing at East Liberty on the line of the Penna Central Railroad, at the time above named. Cars leave Pittsburgh in time for the sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
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Who Wants Anthracite Coal?
FIRST QUALITY
Wilkesbarre Coal
Now ready for delivery at low rates, by
WM. BINGHAM,
au27-v eod 366 PENN STREET.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS
PRINTS,
BLANKETS
FLANNELS,
CASSIMERES,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
HATS, &c., &c.,
Opend to-day at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 AND 182 FEDERAL STREET,
Above the Diamond, Allegheny City
☞ The attention of wholesale dealers is respectfully directed to this stock, as it is at present very complete. au27

CHANDELIERS,
WASH STANDS,
BATH TUBS,
PUMPS, HYDRANTS, &c.
BRADSHAW & ANDERSON,
No. 70 West Side of Diamond,
je15 ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW WALL PAPERS,
Now receiving for Parlors, Chambers, Offices, &c., at
JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO'S
au25 No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged **ten cents per line.** *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* **fifty cents.**

WANTED—TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—To Buy or Rent a place containing 15 acres, more or less, with a good house on it, situated not more than 5 miles from either city. Address, until 4th September, "H," Box 220, Allegheny Postoffice. au27 s

WANTED—CUTTER.

WANTED—A Good Cutter, competent to take charge of a Merchant Tailor Shop out of the city. References required. Address P. O. Box 1 232. au25 s

WANTED—WAREHOUSE.

WANTED—Wanted to Rent, a Warehouse, with cellar. Address Box W, Commercial office. au25-s

WANTED—OIL MACHINERY.

WANTED—Oil Well Pump and Tubing Wanted—The owners of a well 850 feet deep, having found oil in the third sand rock, sufficient to require testing, wish to get a pump and tubing for that purpose, to be paid for at a per cent, above its full value, in cash or an interest in the well, if successful, otherwise returned or to rent the same at a fixed rent with the privilege of purchase. Address, with terms, HIRAM LEWIS, Winesburg, Holmes county, Ohio. au25-2t

WANTED—STORE ROOM.

WANTED—A Store or Sample ROOM, on either Smithfield, Fifth, Market or St. Clair street. Address, stating terms, &c., SAMPLE ROOM, Commercial Office. au24-y

NOTICES.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE—THE Stockholders of the GERMANIA OIL COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, will meet at the office of the undersigned, No. 194 Liberty street, on MONDAY, September 3d, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them.
R. HONEGGER, Secretary.
Pittsburg, August 20th, 1866. au21-ss

☞ MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO,—ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT SESSION 1866-7.—The preliminary lectures in this Institution will commence October 1st, and the regular term October 15th, ending March 1st. Fees for Professor's Tickets, $40. For particulars send for circular.
W. B. WRIGHT, M.D.,
jy30-2taw-6wd Dean, Med. Col. of Ohio, Cincinnati.

TO MINERS.—Proposals will be received up to August 31st inst., for the
SINKING OF A COAL SHAFT,
300 feet deep, at Washington, Pa. Apply to, or address,
GEO. PARKIN, Agent,
au14-td Temperanceville, P. O.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of JOHN M. ROBERTS, deceased, all persons having claims against said estate will present them for settlement, and all persons knowing themselves indebted will make settlement with W. W. BARKER, at the store of the deceased, No. 16 Fifth street.
ELIZABETH L. ROBERTS,
jy17-s-1taw W. W. BARKER, Adm'rs.

SOLDIERS'
Bounties & Pensions
Promptly collected at a moderate fee, by
J. H. GRAY,
au25-s No. 60 Grant Street.

ELECTRICITY AS A CURE FOR ALL
CHRONIC DISEASES.
Dr. and Mrs. CLAWSON, will be in Pittsburgh on the 1st of September, and intend practicing. All those afflicted are invited to call. Consultations free. Notice will be given of their location. au25-ss

FOR RENT.
A Dwelling with 7 Rooms,
Supplied with Water and Gas. Situated on line of Manchester Railroad, foot of Western Avenue. Possession given on 1st October. Address,
W. A. J.,
au25-s Box 365, Pittsburgh P. O.

TO LET,
THREE OFFICES,
On second floor, with storage privilege on same floor. Also, Third and Fourth stories of same building. Inquire of
BRICKER & CO.,
au25-3t No. 335 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—TWO SHOW CASES, TWO FINE COUNTERS, with iron legs, FOUR STANDS, for Boys Clothes, and one FANCY STAND, for Furnishing Goods. Also, a nice writing desk with two drawers. Inquire of
J. FINK & BRO.,
au22-s 88 Market street.

PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST
SNOWDONS & MASON,
Will present them at the Office of J. N. MASON, 351 LIBERTY STREET, for settlement.
au24-y SNOWDONS & MASON.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of McCLINTOCK, ROGERS & CO., was mutually dissolved on the 20th inst. W. McClintock and W. E. Foale having disposed of their interest to THOS. J. HOSKINSON and THOS. J. BURCHFIELD, the business will be continued by BURCHFIELD & ROGERS.
W. McCLINTOCK,
WM. ROGERS,
W. E. FOALE.
Pittsburgh, August 21st, 1866. au22-s

JACOB LAWSER & BRO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Dealer in Hops and Malt,
284 North Delaware Avenue, Phila.
Choice Hops constantly on hand. au11 sm

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY good will and stock in Store No. 164 Federal St., Allegheny City, to HENRY G. PALMER, I cordially recommend him to my friends and the public.
JAS. McELWAIN.

HENRY G. PALMER,
(Successor to J. McElwain,)
164 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Produce, &c. au25 s

WHEAT—A Cargo of Minnesota
Club Wheat,
Arriving via Cleveland. Also, choice Michigan Amber Seed. For sale by
D. WALLACE,
au20 353 Liberty Street.

PURDON'S
Annual Digest,
1862 to 1866. Price $2 00. Mailed, $2 25.
au21 J. R. WELDIN & CO.

WILLIAM BRIGHT—
(Late of the Logan Nursery, Philadelphia,)
LANDSCAPE GARDENER,
Offers his services to persons about to improve their Estates. Refer to J. KNOX, and J. ZUG. Address
au25-s J. KNOX, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, formerly the
Dime Savings Institution,
No. 67 Fourth street, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.
Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office, gratis. This Institution especially offers to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
President—GEO. A. BERRY.
Vice Presidents—S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. E. M'KINLEY.
A. BRADLEY, WM. K. NIMICK,
A. S. BELL, F. RAHM,
JOHN S. DILWORTH, JOSHUA RHODES,
G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN SCOTT,
JAS. L. GRAHAM, ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ
CHRISTOPHER ZUG.
Solicitors—D. W. & A. S. BELL. fe26-1yM

LUMBER.
LUMBER.
The CONNELLSVILLE STAVE AND LUMBER COMPANY having recently erected extensive Mills directly on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad are prepared with unusual facilities to furnish at the lowest cash prices,
OAK, CHESTNUT, POPLAR AND LOCUST LUMBER,
In any form and of any size with promptitude and dispatch. Orders are respectfully solicited. Address,
C. H. ORTH, Supt.,
aug1-TM Connellsville, Pa.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
Maker and Dealer in
Fine Rifles and Shot Guns,
ARMY, NAVY and POCKET REVOLVERS, CARBINES and MUSKETS. All kinds of
Ammunition and Gun Makers' Material.
Military Companies furnished with arms at short notice. All kinds of repairing done in the best manner. SHOTGUNS FOR HIRE. Remember the place
Cor. Penn and Wayne Streets,
au8-YM PITTSBURGH, PA.

Steam From Queenstown & Liverpool
The first-class powerful Iron Steam Ships of the
NATIONAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, HELVETIA, QUEEN, ERIN, LOUISIANA.
Sailing every SATURDAY from New York and every WEDNESDAY from Liverpool. Steerage passage from New York $30 in Currency. To New York, Cabin and Steerage, at low rates.
For passage, apply to GEO. W. RIDER, New York, or,
THOS. H. RATTIGAN, Agent,
47 SMITHFIELD STREET,
au23 eod TM Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUGERS AND AUGER BITTS,
Twist Drills,
Drill Chucks, &c.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
cor. Second and Wood sts.,
Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
au20-daw

FOR SALE—
50 BBLS. SWEET POTATOES,
50 Boxes W.R. Cheese,
30 bbls. Green Apples,
25 Kits No. 1 Mackerel,
1200 bushels White Oats.
STURGEON BROS.,
au22 363 Liberty Street.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION.

WANTED—Situations by Two YOUNG MEN, aged 20, who write good hands and are quick at figures. Just arrived from London, and are willing to do any kind of work to obtain a living. Address, ROBERTS, 122 Penn Street. au27-3t

WANTED—To Manufacturers.—Situation wanted by a young man of business experience, who has an extensive acquaintance throughout the Southern and Western States, a situation as salesman or traveling agent. City references given. Address Box B, Commercial office. au25-s m w&th

WANTED—By a Man who has had a number of years' experience, a situation as Salesman or Clerk, with some firm in the city, where he can make himself generally useful. Has a general knowledge of business. Reference given. Address G. W., Commercial office. au25-s

WANTED—By a Man of Eighteen years' experience, a situation in some lumber, manufacturing establishment, either as foreman, head sawyer, or otherwise. Address Box G. W. NICHOLS, Evansburg, Crawford county, Pa. au24-3t

WANTED—A SITUATION—For a man who is a good scholar, either in a Store, Office, Book keeping, (single entry), or any business where he can be useful. Is a man of sober and temperate habits, constantly aiming to perform his duties honorably and with punctuality. Can produce certificates equivalent to the above. No liquor dealers need apply. Address "N. A. T.", Commercial Office. au24-y

WANTED—BOOK KEEPER.

WANTED—A First-Class Book-KEEPER, who has had several years experience. J. C. BIDWELL. au9 TF

WANTED—TO SELL.

WANTED—TO SELL A DESIRABLE farm, one mile from Salem, Ohio. Terms easy. Inquire of Blair & Woods, Commission Merchants, Nos. 281 and 283 Liberty street. au11-law-3m

WANTED—To sell a farm of 190 acres, on Green river, (always navigable) in Kentucky. Oil has been pumped for four years in the immediate neighborhood. Regular communication by steamboat, with Evansville, on the Ohio River. Address H., Commercial office, Pittsburgh. my23-tf

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—Three Good Men as partners in selling Andrew's Gas Generator; also another patented article of great value. No capital required. I will furnish $20 000 to any man of tact and ability, must travel part of the time. New terms to agents generally. Men that want to make money can be employed by the month at a good salary. Call immediately. J. C. TILTON, 31 Fifth street, second floor. au25-tt

WANTED—CANVASSERS.

WANTED—The New York Life Insurance Company with over Six Millions Dollars Assets wants one or more good active Canvassers for this city and county. Apply at the office of JAS. W. ARROTT, General Agent, No. 37 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. au21-s

FOR SALE.

SALT WELL
FOR SALE.
The undersigned is authorized to offer for sale, a valuable SALT WELL situated on the Little Mahoning, East Mahoning Township, Indiana county, Pa., one mile from Georgeville, on the farm of Jas. Kimple.
The Property consists of a Salt well 740 feet deep, of the capacity of 300 bbls per day, the water of great saline strength.
A 12 horse power Portable Steam Engine, built by Landell & Co., Philadelphia, cost $2,000, and all the necessary tools, tackle, and derrick, used for boring wells. An opportunity is here presented to go into the profitable manufacture of salt at a moderate cost. For further particulars and terms, apply to
WM. M. STEWART, Att'y. at Law,
INDIANA,
au24 s eod Indiana County, Penna.

FOR SALE—
A Second Hand Governor,
Pully Attachment, suitable for an Engine of ten to thirty horse power. Inquire at
au17-tf 113 THIRD STREET.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN A
MANUFACTURING BUSINESS,
In full operation and paying well.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
au25 No. 162 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF A FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE, for seven years from next October lately occupied as a Distillery, on O'Hara street, opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot, together with the machinery contained in said building, consisting of an Engine, about 40 horse power, with Flue Boiler, Shafting and Belting complete, with two sets elevators, and also a set of Burrs. Could be at little expense transferred into a Machine Shop or Flouring Mill. Inquire of
au18-ss S. H. WATSON, 339 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.
LAGER BEER SALOON ON LIBERTY ST,
8 Rooms, Furniture and all complete, licensed for 1 year, only $1 500. Horse, Wagon and Harness, Express Route and Job Wagon, a good chance, only $450. Apply to
WILSON & CO.,
43 Fifth street, Second floor.

ICE. ICE. FOR SALE—Two Thousand (2,000) Tons
Prime Lake Ice,
From 8 to 10 inches in thickness. Address,
W. W. GAINES,
jy28-TM Maltby's Oyster Depot, Cleveland, Ohio.

TO CIDER VINEGAR MANUFACTURERS—I desire to call the attention of Vinegar manufacturers to my "PATENTED SELF-ACTING ACIDIFIER." They can be constructed of sizes to yield from 3 up to 50 barrels, 40 gallons each, of Vinegar per week.
The fermented cider is simply heated and changed into the Acidifier—it requires but little further attention until the Vinegar is completed, which will be in five to seven days. Cider Vinegar made by this process is of a much superior quality, and will keep better than when made by the old and tedious process requiring one to two years to complete it. This Apparatus can be used as well for making Vinegar from Sorghum, molasses, or Corn Cobs, as from Cider. No distilled spirits are required in either case. I have a large Factory in operation in this city, which I will be pleased to exhibit. All communications addressed to me will receive due attention. Office and Warehouse, No. 11 WATER STREET; Factory, Nos. 8 and 88 EAST FRONT STREET, Cincinnati O.
au23-1m C. WESENER P. O. Box 922.

INFANTADO RAM GOLD DROP—Gold Drop was bred by E. Hammond of Vermont. He took the first premium at the Snon Vallo Sheep Shearing, May 8th, 1866. Carcass 103 lbs weight of fleece 21½ lbs., at 11 months growth. Owned by J. C. White, of Hickory township, two miles east of New Castle, Pa.

AUCTION.
Great Sale of American Merino Rams
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY the 4th day of September, 1866, at the residence of J. C. WHITE, in Hickory township, Lawrence county, Pa., two miles east of New Castle, 64 Rams, 8 Wethers, 25 Ewes, 15 Scaps Fees.
DESCRIPTION—Sweepstakes was bred by E. Hammond, of Vermont, is two years old. Fleece 15¾ lbs
7 two year old Rams.
15 one year old Rams.
40 Ram Lambs, got by Gold Drop.
TERMS—Cash.
au25-s ROBERT CAMERON, Auctioneer.

MERCY HOSPITAL,
In Charge of the Sisters of Merc
For the treatment of all diseases requiring medical and surgical aid. All classes of patients admitted, irrespective of creed or color. Clergymen of all denominations permitted to visit patients of their own cree Patients too poor to pay are admitted free of charg on application to any of the attending physicians surgeons. All regular physicians sending pay patients to private rooms may have full charge of the same.
Competent nurses, combined with the personal attention of the sisters makes this institution superior to any in the State for those afflicted with disease. O physician and surgeon in daily attendance.
Medical staff and months of daily attendance:
J. McMEAL, Jr., M. D., 150 Grant street, Octob November and December.
THOS. J. GALLAGHER, M. D., 142 Smithfield s April, May and June.
SILAS N. BENHAM, M. D., 152 Third stre July, August and September.
B. J. CAMPBELL, M. D., 107 Ross street, Ja uary, February and March.
DR. E. DONNELLY, corner Sixth and Gra streets, Surgeon, in daily attendance. au2

ELEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
AGRICULTURAL SOCIET
FOR
Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Oh and West Virginia,
WILL BE HELD AT
PITTSBURGH,
September 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 18
ON THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS
THE IRON CITY PAR
Premiums Amounting to Nearly $4,0
Will be distributed. Suitable arrangements have b made for the display of Mechanical Improveme Fine Arts, Domestic and Foreign Goods, Farm Horticultural Implements, Fruit, Flowers and Veg bles, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry. grounds will be open to the public on
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDA
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Single ticket, admitting one person....25 c
Children under 12 years....10 c
Horse and rider....
Buggy and one person....
Two horse vehicle and persons....75 c
All exhibitors will be entitled to a ticket of free admission during the Fair.
Ample arrangements have been made for the supply of steam power, &c.
An address on
SHEEP HUSBANDRY
Will be delivered during the Fair by Colonel Harris, Editor of the Ohio Farmer.
COMPETITION BEYOND THE STA
The Society makes the field of competition co tensive with the United States, and cordially in the citizens thereof to compete for the prizes.
THE HORSE CIRCLE
Will be opened to Lady Equestrians on WEDN DAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOO at 3 o'clock.
On and after August 27th an office will be open Phelps, Parke & Co.'s Warehouse, No. 10 St. street, for the purpose of receiving entries and s tickets. Hay and straw will be furnished grati all animals entered for exhibition, and grain wi provided at the lowest cash prices to exhibitors may desire to purchase.
For any information relative to the Fair addres Corresponding Secretary.
JOHN E. PARKE, Presiden
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Corresponding Secreta
au25 2tawtd

FOR THE PICKLING SEASON
PURE WHITE WINE VINEGAR.
Whole Pepper, Cinnamon, Allspice, Cloves, Y and Black Mustard Seed, Mace and Jamaica G Root. For sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
246 Liberty St
One square below the Union Passenger Depot.

HOWARD'S
LIVERY STABL
FIRST STREET ABOVE SMITHFI
NEAR MONONGAHELA HOUSE.
Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, and Saddle H for hire. Horses kept at Livery.
au17 HOWARD & SON, Propr

MARBLE AND WOOD.
Imitation decorations for Dining Rooms, Vestibules, &c., at JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO
au25 No. 107 Market street, near F

HAMBURG CHEESE.
50 boxes choice selected Hamburg Cheese ju ceived and for sale by JNO. S. CANFIELD & S
au16 141 and 143 First st

e Daily Commercial

IMPORTANT FROM RUSSIA.

entration of Troops on the German Frontier.

the Journal du Havre (France) August 8th, Evening.]

ws comes from different quarters that Rus making great concentrations of troops on the rontiers of Germany; and this military festation appears designed to exercise a ure upon Prussia. The Russian journals use of language tending to confirm the nticity of the intelligence in question. In dering the situation which Prussia has just d for herself in Germany, the Muscovite declares that Russia does not fear the ex on of the power of the Hohenzollerns, but she ought, nevertheless, to direct her at on to it. The Moscow *Gazette*, the al of M. Katkoff, devotes to this ques a remarkable article. The following some of the principal passages: "No in Russia, for the moment, at fears Prussia, even with her needle-guns; that power places itself at the head of all any, the Russian government will find it ssible not to come to a reckoning with a r so considerable. The sound policy esmen in Russia can never wait for a com ion in which Prussia might become a dan s neighbor." Therefore Russia ought to time by the forelock. Here is the great of the article, the writer of which enjoys ral authority in Russia as great as that of overnment. He says: "No! the policy of uest peculiar to Count de Bismarck does terrify us; but the augmentation of the r of a neighboring State, and above all onditions of European equilibrium which ecessantly varying, imposes on us the ne ty of demanding compensation propor d to the situation of Prussia in Europe." atoff advises the Russians to profit by the ion to seize on the Grand Duchy of the n.

RUSSO-GERMAN FRACAS IN WARSAW.

[From Galignani's Messenger, August 7.]

animosity of the Russians towards the ians is becoming more and more manifest. A letter from Warsaw states that a colonel ssian origin accidentally, a few days back, gainst a person walking in the streets of city. An altercation ensued, and a crowd bled. General Baron Fredericks, direc police, and who is on the best terms with Russian court, from his family relations, d at that moment and inquired into the of the dispute. Considering that the el was in the wrong, he reproached him the words, "I am astonished that you ld give rise to disorders in the street." The el, irritated at the admonition, particular it was given in public, turned toward the d and exclaimed, with a gesture of con t, "You see that German there, he is zeal enough when he is well paid, but I am a ian, and serve the Czar and my country patriotism. Without that swarm of Ger s who have alighted on you and on us, it tain that we, nations of the Sclave race, d have no need to slaughter each other." hen made a sign of contempt against Baron ericks, who remained stupefied at the at , and without making any reply.

NSIDE VIEW OF THE SOUTH.

HE FEELING IN RICHMOND.

[From the Detroit Post.]

vate letters received by us from a resident chmond, Virginia, who was persecuted by ebels early during the war for his loyalty to old flag and his fealty to the National Gov ent, and who, subsequently escaping from imprisonment did good service for the n and the Federal cause up to the fall of Confederacy, when he was enabled to return is family and home, where he has since bravely battling for equal rights and equal , furnish some idea of the real spirit which rols and guides the "reconstructed." r correspondent, who is furthermore one of igners of the call for the Philadelphia Con ion of Southern Unionists, under date of ust 4th, says:

olitically speaking, our people in this city ery happy. The riot in New Orleans and ourse pursued by Andrew Johnson has giv e traitors new courage. It reminds me of the Bull Run, and other fights in the early part e war, that covered the Confederates all over Confederate glory. Many of the active s do not hesitate to say that they will soon a riot in Richmond, and that niggers and n whites will be put to the knife and hal These threats serve to make weak Union come down on their knees, and for that I thankful. It is time for us to know our nds. He who is not with us is against us, he who has not yet learned that his duty is to his God, then his country, and next his ly and himself, deserves to go through an r war and suffer as I have seen men, women children suffer for the last five years."

der date of August 8th, the same writer

our ministers here have taken even addi al courage since the murder of Unionists at Orleans. 'O, Lord, bless and save Andrew son and Jefferson Davis,' is the prayer of y of our reverend traitors. The rebels still inue to arm themselves and drill, keeping n fact, their old Confederate organizations. women are as spiteful as she tigers, and ifest as much thirst for blood now as did in 1861 and 1865. Every traitor, male female, is loud in praise of Andrew John

third letter from Richmond, under date of ust 9, contains the following:

'his afternoon a pic-nic party composed of Superintendent, teachers and children of Union Methodist Church (South) Sunday ool, passed my house. The band played ie' until they got directly opposite my dence, when the party was halted by the con in charge and three cheers given for erson Davis. Two elderly ladies passing licly asserted that they would like to see my dence burned and my humble self destroy with it. Old and young traitors daily pray to bless and save Andrew Johnson, and h curses on General Butler and all loyal . The negroes are wantonly abused by all enemies of American liberty, and yet they never more industrious or obedient than is time. I pray the time may soon come n we shall both see and hear American tors begging, not dictating. —— was ed while riding down street a day or two e, and all known Union men are hourly ed and threatened. To God and my coun look for protection."

The Peace Prospect in Europe.

distinguished American, who has resided several years in Europe, and who has had best opportunity for estimating the politi situation, says, in a private note adressed to orrespondent in New York: "We have ce—for a time. No one believes it to be ing. The result of the Prussian organiza and armament have been so astounding there is no disposition to dispute her suc s and her terms so long as there is inferior in arms on the part of those who must be osed to her aggrandizement. Italy, too, st be detached from her alliance before nce says her last word in this business. se are times of anxiety for little States and ices. The governing aristocratic classes—the best ety—have been naturally Austrian in the war. They were jealous for their privileges, e and all that; but you see the direction the ses have taken and the results. The great stions of nationalities, of popular rights and ivine rights, are not yet settled. We shall e a breathing spell for a while—unless in al difficulties in Austria or Turkey light the of another and more wide spread confla ion—but I don't think for long. When a eral war comes or when France and Prussia to fighting Belgium will be in peril. You not, however, see repeated in that little ntry the scenes in the German Principal s, where the Princes scamper off with the assent of their people. Antwerp is one of most intrenched camps in Europe, and the y will be able there to defend their flag and ernment for a time against great odds."

Petroleum in Cities.

he following remarks by the Philadelphia *letin*, to say the least, are suggestive: Phila phia had a terrible lesson, less than two rs ago, in respect to the dangers attending storage of petroleum in crowded districts, Jersey City has just paid dearly for an ex ience of the same kind. Crude petroleum is re dangerous than gunpowder, and it uld not be permitted to come into rowded locality any more than pow should be allowed to be stored, in ge quantities, within the city limits. Gun der never seeks fire; the spark must seek black grains, and until actual contact takes ce, the mighty agent lies as harmless and rt as so much sand. Crude petroleum, upon other hand, seeks the flame, its volatile es stealing about where the presence of the tile agent would not be suspected, and a rk being sufficient to fire the train which uld start the fountain-head into explosion conflagration to spread death and ruin und. After the terrible calamity at Eleventh Washington streets in the Winter 1864 and '65, the Legislature of the State pass enactments regulating the storage of Petro m in and about the city. This law was very l so far as it went; but more stringent regu ions are needed, if we would not have a repe on of the Jersey City calamity, at Philadel ia. There are vast masses of the inflammable id stored about the skirts of the city where a flagration would probably be attended with destruction of shipping, bridges and houses. evention is better than cure, and additional e-guards should be thrown around this im rtant but dangerous traffic.

onvention of Northwestern Bankers

The Chicago *Republican* says:

A convention of the national bankers of the orthwest will be held in this city on the 12th September next. In many respects this will one of the most important commercial meet gs ever held in the West, and a very full at ndance is expected. We are not aware that e Convention has any other object in view an to pass measures which will tend to pro t the West against the rapacity of the East rticularly Wall street; but it is more than ely that a large variety of subjects will be scussed—including the payment of interests deposits, the redemption of national bank tes, &c., &c. The scheme to compel all the na onal banks in the United States to redeem eir notes either in New York, Boston or Phil elphia—and which Wall street attempted to rce through Congress—will probably be dis ssed, and the matter placed before the public its true light.

GENERAL GRANT'S VIEWS.—The editor of the ewiston Falls *Journal*, who had the recent fa iliar conversation with General Grant at the udio of a Maine artist in Washington, and hose account of the interview was published r and wide, makes the following statement:

We happen to know personally through a gen eman who has been intimate with General rant for the last few months, that his sympa ies in the present political crisis are wholly ith Congress, and that he is entirely opposed the tyrannical and egotistical course of Pres ent Johnson. We know that such are the sen ments of the General—so that what comfort e Copperheads can extract from his presence the White House on Saturday, at the recep on of the Padlock Committee, they are entire welcome to.

THAT AFFECTING SCENE.—Strange to say both e North and the South seem to make light of at touching scene at the opening of the Phila elphia convention, to which allusion has so ften been made. The Charlottesville (Va.) *hronicle* only imitates the sarcasm of many ther Southern journals when it says:

"South Carolina walking down the aisle of the Philadelphia convention, weeping on the bosom Massachusetts, is one of the most touching ictures since the laying of the Atlantic cable. f that doesn't melt the North they are a stolid ace. It seemed to us in a figure John C. Cal oun penitently embracing the knees of John uincy Adams, crying: 'Oh! my lord, have ercy.'"

HALF A CENTURY OF EMIGRATION FROM NGLAND.—According to the tables of the Eng ish Emigration Commissioners during the fifty ine years which have elapsed since 1814, there ave left the United Kingdom 5,091,513 emi grants, of whom 3,327,780, or nearly 61 per cent., ave come to the United States. During 1865 he emigration amounted to 209,801, of whom 7,221 went to British North America and 147,258 o the United States. Since 1848 the emigrants o the United States have sent back the enor mous sum of £13,776,537 to their friends in the United Kingdom.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS, - - - DIRECTOR.

MONDAY, August 27th, 1866, last night but five of the brilliant farewell engagement of

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,

Only time positively of Shakspeare's beautiful and most romantic conception,

ROMEO AND JULIET.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett as........Romeo.

Supported by an excellent cast, embracing the best talent of the excellent Opera House Company.

Tuesday Evening, first time in America of the intensely interesting Comedy, entitled FORTUNE'S FAVORITE.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

W. C. SMYTHE........Sole Lessee.
FRED. AIMS........Manager.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27th,

And during the week, will be performed John Brougham's laughable burlesque, entitled

PO-CA-HON-TAS:
Or, Ye Gentle Savage,

With all the Original Music, &c., &c.

Previous to the Burlesque, a Splendid Music Hall Melange........By Our Unequalled Company.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Chairs	50 Cents.
Parquette	25 "
Gallery	15 "

au27

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY

No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. je28-1y

EDUCATIONAL.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—The Fall Session of H. M. TWINING'S

Seminary for Young Ladies,

Will open on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, in DIAMOND STREET, opposite the Court House. au29-6 eod

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE.—A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,

NO. 68 GRANT STREET.

The next session of this School will begin on the second Monday of September. Registers can be obtained at the Church Book Store, corner of Smithfield and Seventh streets, and at Davis, Clark & Co's, 93 Wood street. For information or admission address. [jy24 TMeod] REV. R. J. COSTER, Rector.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,

TROY, N. Y.

The next Annual Session begins Sept. 12th. For the new ANNUAL REGISTER, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director, Troy, New York. au6-eod4m

INSTITUTE OF

Practical Drawing, Surveying, and Civil and Mining Engineering,

31 FIFTH STREET, over the Allegheny Bank, Pittsburgh, Pa. Institute open from October 1 until April 1st. It costs about $25 to be a good Draughtsman, $25 to be a Practical Surveyor, and $60 to be a good Practical Civil Engineer. For a circular apply at the Institute, or at W. S. HAVEN'S, corner Wood and Third streets. Evening Drawing Class as usual. au4-2m-eod A. VANDER NAILLEN, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,

(FRENCH AND ENGLISH,)

For Young Ladies, Boarding and Day Pupils, 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Will re-open on THURSDAY, September 20.

Board and tuition, per annum........$450
do do do for two or more sisters (each)... 400

French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.
aug1-YM-eod

MESSRS. NEWELL WILL RE-open their SCHOOL at 267 Penn Street,

On Monday, 3d September.

Mr. N. may be seen daily on and after Monday 27th inst., from 9 o'clock A. M., till 12 M. au21-s

BROWNSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—A Select Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Misses. Will be opened on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1866.

References—Rt. Rev. J. B. Kerfoot, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, and the Clergy of the Diocese. For circulars, apply to the Principal.

MRS C. E SMYTH,
au11-TM Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE, Washington county Pennsylvania. The Preparatory and Scientific Departments and Freshman Class are located at Washington, and the three remaining Classes of the College, proper, at Canonsburg.

The FACULTY consists of
REV. JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D., LL. D. Pres't
REV. JAMES BLACK, D. D., Vice President.
REV. DAVID H. RIDDLE, D. D., LL. D.
SAMUEL JONES, A. M.
ALONZO LINN, A. M.
DANIEL KIRKWOOD, LL. D.
GEORGE B. VOSE, A. B.
REV. EDSALL FERRIER, A. M.
E. H. TWINING, A. M.

The next session will open on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th. It is of great importance that students attend from the very beginning of the Term. All arrangements for Board, Room, &c., and the settlement of College bills, should be attended to in advance. College exercises will begin promptly on the day appointed.

Tuition to those not on Scholarships, $300 per term. Board and Room from $4 00 to $5 00 per week.

For further information, address the President at Canonsburg or the Vice President at Washington. au23-d&wtd

PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, DELAWARE CO., PA.

The next session of this Academy commences THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1866. Advantages of the highest character are afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English, Commercial, Scientific and Classical education. The Buildings in extent and appearance, and in beauty and healthfulness of situation, are unsurpassed by any school buildings in the country. Cadets of correct deportment, study in their private rooms. Circulars containing further information may be obtained of the following patrons of the Academy in Pittsburgh: Col. David Campbell, Messrs. Isaac Jones, Jas. Marshall, C. H. Paulson, Walter Bryant, George Bingham, Robert Dickey, J. S. Willock, Francis Sellers, Joseph Woodwell, James W. Woodwell, Joseph McKnight, Samuel McKee and Aaron Brawdy, or of

Col. THEO. HYATT,
au6-1m President of the Penn'a. Mil. Academy.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

Evergreen Hamlet,

NEAR PITTSBURGH.

Will begin its First Session

On the 11th September Next.

Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to

T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.

Box 493, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street. au11-tf

MT. AUBURN

YOUNG LADIES'

INSTITUTE.

This School has just concluded its Tenth year. Its history has been one of prosperity and growth from the commencement. The last two years the daily average attendance has been more than two hundred, and many have been refused admittance for want of accommodation.

A New Building

is now under contract, to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the Fall Session in September, and it is hoped that hereafter all can be received as pupils who apply.

The Library, Apparatus and Cabinet are receiving yearly, valuable additions; and the purpose is kept steadily in view, to furnish every facility for a thorough course of instruction.

The Faculty consists of four male and eleven female teachers; all experienced instructors in their several departments.

The School is fully graded from the Preparatory department, through the entire course of Academical and Classical studies.

For particulars and catalogues, address

I. H. WHITE,
25 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati.
au11-t sep22

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE.

46 ACRES OF LAND,

Only 2 miles from the city, on the Noblestown Plank Road, within 10 minutes' walk of Broadhead Station, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The land is beautifully situated for country residences, and for beauty of scenery cannot be surpassed in Allegheny county. The formation of the hills is such that by any conceivable division into lots, each would have the advantage of the scenery.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
au6 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.

140 ACRES COAL, 2½ miles from Stebenville, and ½ mile from Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. The entire property is underlaid with three veins of good Coal. The first, at a depth of 70 feet is 4½ feet; the second, at a depth of 137 feet, is 4 feet; the third, at a depth of 200 feet, is 5½ feet. Will be sold cheap.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
au10 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—

That desirable lot, No. 291, on North avenue, Allegheny city, having a front of 40 feet on the Avenue by 80 feet deep on which is a TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING containing 8 rooms with finished attic. Hot and cold water and gas up stairs. House to complete repair.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Retail Broker, No. 102 Fourth street.
au10

FOR SALE—SCULLY'S SPRINGS.

13 acres of Bottom Land, situated in Chartiers Valley, 3½ miles from the city, via Pittsburgh and Steubenville railroad, and accessible by good driving roads, including the celebrated Mineral Spring, known as "Scully's Springs." The medicinal qualities of the water will be readily appreciated on an examination of a scientific analysis of Dr. Wm. Meade. Pamphlets containing the analysis can be obtained on application to

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
au2 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE--Dwelling House and STORE ROOM. That desirable lot, No. 32 Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, having a front of 26 feet on Fourth street by 84 feet deep, on which is a substantial THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING. The first floor consists of the Hall, and a large first-class store room. The Second and Third stories are finished, and conveniently arranged for a Dwelling of six Rooms with finished Attic. The Store room is leased until April 1st, 1867, at $600 per annum. Possession of the Dwelling can be had at once.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
au13 No. 102 Fourth street.

50 BBLS. PRIME WHITE BEANS.

200 CASES CANNED PEACHES,

In Store, and for sale by

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TISSUE PAPER—

Cut for Restaurants and Barber Shops, for sale by

W. S. HAVEN,
je24 corner Wood and Third streets

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A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

BOOK PUBLISHERS,

are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK BINDING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store, No. 79 Wood street, or at their Printing House and Book Bindery, No. 96 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no69

W. S. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets, Pittsburgh. BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

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CHESSMAN & CLARK,

NO. 11 OHIO ST., near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City, Pa., manufacturers of every description of Patent Stretched, Cemented and Riveted OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING. BELTS made to order and repaired at short notice. Particular attention paid to Belts for Rolling Mills and heavy works. All work warranted. Orders respectfully solicited.

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WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

54 Wood Street.

M'ELROY,

DICKSON

& CO.

Black Cloths,
Ladies' Cloths,
Black Cassimeres,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Black Satinets,
Colored Satinets.
Powhattan Jeans.
Continental Jeans.
Imperial Jeans.
Abbeyville Jeans.
Navy Blue Jeans.
Bradley's Blue Jeans
Brooklyn Cassimeres
Western Cassimeres.
Wabash Cassimeres.
Blue Army Kerseys.
Black Army Kerseys

TERMS, - - NET CASH.

au23

POSTPONEMENT

THE GRAND NATIONAL

CONCERT,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Soldiers' and Sailors'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

Under the Auspices of the

Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

At Grover's Theater,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1866.

A large number of the Tickets remaining unsold it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until

Thursday, October 11th, '66,

At which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country, that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

☞ 300,000 Tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 Presents awarded, valued at $250,000. $25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldier's and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund. $2,500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

List of Presents to be Awarded.

	between M and N	5,000
1	Two story brick residence 10th St., between M and N	5,000
2	Fine city Lots on 7th St., north	4,000
1	Splendid Carriage, Horses and Harness complete	4,000
1	Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1	Set Diamonds complete, (Pin, Ear Rings and Rings)	1,000
1	Grand Piano, (Steinway's)	1,500
1	Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10	Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10	do $500 each	5,000
100	Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50	Ladies' do $125 each	6,250
5	Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
60	Amer. Case Sil. Watches, $75 each	6,000
75	Hunt'g do do $40 each	3,000
50	Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25	Diamond Pins, $100	2,500
40	Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20	do do $75 each	1,500
20	Silverplated Tea Setts, $75 each	1,500
50	Silver Casters, $25 each	1,250
5,000	Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000	Tea & table spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000	Gold pens, sleeve but'ns $1 to $3 each	14,000
40,453	Books, cutlery, engrav's, $1 to $10 e'ch	59,000
	Total	$255,000

The awards will be made after the Concert, on the stage of the theater, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book and Music stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Home Fund corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the Orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
MAJ. H. A. HALL, Pres't Soldiers and Sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART, Maj. M. H. ALBERGER
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Treasurer, J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office Order, Draft, Express, or Registered Letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address County and State of each separate subscriber, and enclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,

Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert, Washington, D. C., Lock Box No. 37.

REFER BY PERMISSION, TO

Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.; Gen. Robt. C. Schenck, M. C. Ohio; Gen. Halbert E. Paine, M. C. Wisconsin; Gen. John H. Ketchum, M. C., N. Y.; Gen. James G. Blunt, Kansas; Gen. J. N. Hedrick, Iowa; Gen. D. C. McCallam, D. C.; Gen. O. V. Dayton, N. Y. Hon. Thos. W. Ferry, M. C., Michigan; Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Pennsylvania; D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.; Maj. J. E. Doughty, N. Y.; Hon. Wm. Kelley, [illegible] Mayor, Washington, D. C.; Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., W. Va.; M. C., Penn.; Hon. Ebon C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.; Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.; Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penn.; Hon. Wm. A. Newell, M. C. N. J.; Hon. Geo. W. Julian, M. C., Ind.; Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penn.; Hon. J. B. Grinnel, M. C., Iowa; Maj. G. M. Van Buren, N. Y.

TICKETS FOR SALE IN THIS CITY BY

JOHN W. PITTOCK,
GENERAL AGENT,

And at M'CLELLAND'S Auction Room, H. KLEBER & BRO'S., Music Store, 122 Wood Street,
And HOFFMAN, HOENE & CO'S.' Music Store.
In Allegheny City, at JAS. T. SAMPLE'S News Depot.
In Birmingham, at LEATHEAD'S News Depot.
In Zelinople, at GEO. BASTIN'S, Agent for Butler County, Pa. au18

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the CUSTOM HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 30th DAY of AUGUST 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the right, title, claim and interest of in and to the following described property, to wit: The Steam Tug EMMA LOGAN, her Boats, Machinery, Tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies at the Manchester wharf. Seized and attached at the suit of Henry Featherstone.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH, Marshal,
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Terms of sale, cash, Government funds.
August 20, 1866. au20-td

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a splendid lot of

CLUNY AND MALTESE COLLARS
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS,
PUFFED MUSLINS, MARSEILLES
MOROCCO TRAVELING BAGS,
FINE FANS, NECKLACES,
NEW STYLES FANCY JEWELRY.

Just received a full line of

ALEXANDRE'S,
Courvoisier's and Jouvin's
KID GLOVES.

The "Star" Shirt---All Sizes.

au21

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Time and Distance Indicator.
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Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities

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Having fitted up a new work shop in connection with our store for the Repairing of Watches exclusively, and having the advantage of good light and the best tools now in use, with a large force of

COMPETENT WORKMEN,

We are enabled now to do work on Chronometer, Duplex or Patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner to our Customers. All fine watches closely regulated by our

CHRONOMETER.

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JEWELLERS,
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Has just received from New York auctions full lines of

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RIBBONS, GLOVES,
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Which are offered at prices to meet the times.

HATS.

FUR AND WOOL HATS,

IN FULL STOCK, CHEAP.

R. H. PALMER,
81 WOOD STREET.

mh20

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C., August 14th, 1866.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A., Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York City, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the service during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, and testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensible prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress, approved July 28th, 1866.

JOS. K. BARNES,
au15eodto15 Surgeon General, U. S. A.

DEPUTY Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., August 15, 1866.

SALE OF

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY, 28th DAY OF AUGUST,

At the Government Yard, corner of Garrison alley and Fayette street, the following public property, viz:

5 Wagons (6 mules);
2 Wagons, (2 horse);
1 Wagon, (spring);
20 single set wheel Harness;
8 single sets lead Harness;
20,000 lbs Oats;
10½ cords Wood;
3 Desks;
17 Office Chairs;
2 Stoves;
1 Iron Safe, (Field);
5 Inkstands;
2 Rulers;
3 Paper Folders;
8 Water Buckets;
1 Wheelbarrow;
1 Truck;
10 Saddles, (Riding);
10 Bridles, (Riding);
6 Saddle Blankets;
12 Wagon Whips;
4 Hay Ladders;
1 Horse Standard;
1 Wagon Jack;
1 Anvil;
1 Buttress;
1 Flat File;
1 Hand Hammer;
2 Farrier's Hammers;
2 Farrier's Knives;
2 Blacksmith's Pincers;
4 Horse Rasps;
3 Blacksmith's Tongs;
1 Hand Wrench;
1 Vise;
2 Sledges and Handles;
1 Tyere Iron;
2 Hatchets;
3 Axes;
1 Saddler's Horse;
2 Crowbars;
5 Stable Forks;
2 Hay Forks;
2 Branding irons;
5 Picks and Handles;
3 Spades;
9 Shovels;
5 Mattocks;
6 Paulins;
2 Platform Scales;
1 Lantern;
22 bottles Mucilage.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Terms—Cash, United States Currency.

GEORGE E. ALDEN,
au15-td Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

MEANS & COFFIN,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have always on hand a well selected

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap18-3taw

B. D. WILSON & SON'S CELEBRATED WINES

Brandies and Wine Bitters,

Los Angeles, California.

These Wines and Brandies are offered to the people of Pennsylvania, for the first time, and we claim a superiority for them over many of the best foreign importation, especially, our Mound Vineyard or Still Champagne. Our Wines being perfectly pure are suited for Medical and Sacramental purposes. They consist of Hock, Sherry, Port, Angelica, (Sacot), 'Mound Vineyard.' Also, Sparkling Champagne, Pure Grape Brandy, Sansevain Wine Bitters, for sale in the wood or by the case, by

CARMICK & CO., Sole Agents,
N. E. Cor. CHESTNUT and FRONT Sts., Phila.
aug1ym

J. B. HARSHAW........H. E. CRANE.

HARSHAW & CRANE

CARPENTERS & JOBBERS

Shop, Cor. Penn and Hand Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

All orders for repairing addressed to P. O. Box 575, or left at our shop, will be promptly attended. au17-3m

GREAT WESTERN

PLANING MILL,

Cor. Harbury St. and Duquesne Way,
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SASH DOORS, BLINDS and MOULDINGS MADE TO ORDER. Unfinished work is put in a dry house and finished when taken out. Palings, Flooring, Weather Boarding, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and re-sawing done with dispatch. Boxes of all kinds made to order.

au2-TH&S3m JOHN HEATH.

STEAM GUAGES, &c.

ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors
Shaw & Justice's Mercury Steam and Blast Guages,
Eastman's and other approved Guages.
Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any given amount of steam.
Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.

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my2-ly-M,W&F Agent for the above, 113 Third st.

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SHIR AND
DRAWEFS.

H. OPPENHEIMER & O.,
83 WOOD STREET.

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AUTUMN WOOLES.

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28th day of August, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

All the right, title, claim and interest of Samuel J. Walker of, in and to the following described property, to wit: One undivided fourth part of the Holmden farm (and an equal interest in the leasehold), containing 160 acres, more or less, situate and lying on Pithole, in Cornplanter tp., Venango county, Pa., and bounded as follows, viz: On the north by land lately owned by P. T. Copeland and Samuel Lyon, on the east by the Rooker and Hyner farms; on the south by the Rooker farm, and on the west by lands of Walter Holmden, upon which said farm the city of Pithole is built.

Also, the Prather Mill property, containing 150 acres, more or less, situate and lying on Pithole, Cornplanter tp., Venango county, Pa., bounded as follows, viz: On the north by the New York Star Company; east by Rickett's heirs; south by Philip's Petroleum Company, and on the west by lands formerly owned by Hodge.

Also, four-tenths (4-10) undivided part of 100 acres, in State, county and tp. aforesaid, known as the Rickett's heirs property, and bounded as follows, viz: On the W. and S. by the Prather Mill property, and on the east by lands formerly owned by L. Woods.

Also, the Criswell property, situate and lying in State, county and tp. aforesaid, containing 80 acres, more or less, and bounded as follow, viz: E. by lands formerly owned by Thos. Allison; N. by lands formerly owned by Brown; W. by lands formerly owned by Walter Breden, and on the S. by the N. Y. Star Co.

Also, one undivided sixth part of the Rooker farm, on Pithole, containing 100 acres, more or less, and bounded as follows, viz: N. by Morey farm; E. by the Hyner farm; S. by the Reynolds and Copeland farms, and on the W. by Walter Holmden and Blackmer farms.

Also, one undivided one-twelfth (1-12) interest in the fee of two and three quarters acres (2¾) on Cherry Run, State, county and tp. aforesaid, adjoining the celebrated Reed Well, and upon which there are three (3) wells pumping 140 barrels a day jointly, and one well being bored, now down 300 feet.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel J. Walker, at the suit of Geo. E. & S. W. Copeland, Attorneys in fact of Parcus T. Copeland.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH, Marshal.
Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, July 23, 1866.
jy25-11w td

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Manufacturer of Oil Well Pumps and Tools, Brass and Iron Cocks, Tongs, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking beam irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings. We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address JOHN MAFFETT,
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OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.

I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward Pitts between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pitts burgh. dec21-tf

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & Co., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Three doors above St. Charles Hotel No. 5 STREET, Pittsburgh.

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AMERICAN IRON WORKS

JONES & LAUGHLINS,

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MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN AND CLAIR

BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON;
BRIDGE IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON,
GUARD IRON,
COAL SCREEN IRON,
T RAILS, 16 and 20 lbs. to yard,
TRAM RAILS, punch'd and countersunk;
BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS;
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,
RAILROAD SPIKES,
RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS;
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLE
STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES;
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING;
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS;
MOWER AND REAPER BARS.

Warehouse and Office,
120 WATER, AND 155 FRONT.
Branch House, NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 RIVER ST.,
jy8 Chicago, Ills.

BOLIVAR UNION FIRE BRICK WORKS.

ERSKINE, HAMMOND & McMATH,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Fire Brick, Furnace Brick and Tile, Bolivar, Westmoreland county, Pa. Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Agents in Pittsburgh: HERRON & CO.,
ap24-ly Corner of Penn and Wayne streets

CARPETS.

NEW PATTERNS

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,

Imported by

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,

We have now landing in New York, per Steamer "Marathon," the first arrival of our Importation for Fall of

Crossby's Celebrated Tapestry,

AND

Body Brussels Carpets

We have selected the patterns with great care expressly for our City Trade, and can offer our customers styles that are not to be found elsewhere, and at the

Lowest Wholesale Prices of the New York and Boston Markets.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
71 and 73 FIFTH STREET,
jy26

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c

Preparatory to receiving an unusually Large FALL STOCK we are now closing out our choice assortment of

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRUSSELS, THREE PLIES, INGRAINS, OIL CLOTHS, &C.,

At prices that cannot be obtained elsewhere. A large and well selected lot of

CANTON MATTINGS
FOR SUMMER WEAR,

Imported before the advance in Gold, and now selling off at the

LOWEST EASTERN RATES.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
jy27 23 FIFTH STREET.

M'CALLUM BROS.,

No. 87 Fourth Street,

We have on hand a very Superior stock of

CARPETING,

Of Every Description and Every Grade of Quality.

OIL CLOTHS,

Extra well seasoned, from 3 feet to 24 feet wide

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

EVERY KIND IN USE,

HEARTH RUGS,

From the FINEST QUALITY to the LOWEST Prices.

CANTON MATTINGS, MANILLA AND COCOA MATTINGS, &c., &c.

McCALLUM BROS.,
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WM. MILLER, Phil'a........C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsburgh

Miller & Ricketson,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

And Importers of

Brandies, Wines and Segars,

Nos. 221 and 223 Corner Liberty and Irwin Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand.
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J. K. SMITH & CO.,

No. 1 and 2 Diamond,

SOUTH SIDE, NEAR MARKET ST.,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Teas and General Groceries,

Have now in store a very large assortment of Green, Black and Japan Teas, Lovering's Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, and Coffee Sugars extra C; also Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar, Booth & Edger's and Jersey City Syrup, Sorghum and New Orleans Molasses, Baker's Chocolate Broma, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells, Becker's Farina, Durkee's Select Spices, Mulford's Saleratus, Colgate's Toilet Soaps, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel by the barrel and half barrel, Shore Mackerel in kitts, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, etc., etc.

my19 J. K. SMITH & CO.

F. J. HERRON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 2, STORY BUILDING,

CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Consignments solicited of

Pittsburgh Manufactures,

WESTERN PRODUCE,

AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.

☞ Orders for the purchase of

Cotton and Sugar

Received and promptly attended to.

Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
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T. C. JENKINS,

Checkered Front,

273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors. my28

COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO.,

General Commission Merchants

No. 22 N. FRONT ST., Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN

CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES.

Also, Agents for HAZARD POWDER COMPANY.
Liberal advances made on consignments. mh28

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh........HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Office, NO. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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JOS. S. FINCH
RYE
WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH
Successor to
THOMAS MOORE,
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky.
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
FIRST STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

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BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydralic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.

CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
jn19-T,Tas 113 Third street.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Arrival and Departure of the Trains.

☞ Trains leave the New Union Depot, Liberty street, between Washington and O'Hara streets.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	3:00 a m	Fast Line	2:00 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:20 a m
Altoona Accom	7:50 a m	Brinton No. 1	7:50 a m
Cincinnati Ex	11:05 a m	Wall's No. 2	8:50 a m
Wall's No. 2	10:20 a m	Johnstown Acc'n	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 3	11:50 a m	Baltimore Exp	1:00 p m
Johnstown Acc'n	2:50 p m	Phila. Express	1:30 p m
Braddock No. 1	3:40 p m	New York Exp	1:50 p m
Phila. Express	4:10 p m	Wall's No. 3	2:05 p m
Wall's No. 4	4:50 p m	Wall's No. 4	4:00 p m
Wall's No. 5	6:05 p m	Braddock No. 1	5:50 p m
Fast Line	10:15 p m	Wall's No. 5	7:00 p m
Wall's No. 6	10:50 p m	Altoona acc and Emig't train	10:15 p m
		Day Express	10:50 p m

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

Atlantic and Great Western R. R.
(See advertisement.)

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	2:00 a m	Mail	3:40 p m
Express	2:10 p m	Express	9:55 p m
Fast Line	10:50 p m	Fast Line	10:30 a m
Way Accommod'n	6:00 a m	Way Accommo'n	7:10 p m
Mansfield Accom	9:35 a m	Mansfield Accom	1:15 p m
Steub. Accomm	4:30 p m	Steub. Accomm	8:35 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Chicago Express	2:05 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Cleveland Exp	2:05 a m	Cleveland Exp	2:20 a m
Erie & Ygn Exp	5:50 a m	Chicago Express	10:40 a m
Cl & Wh'g Mail	6:10 a m	Wheeling Exp	11:05 a m
Chicago Ex Mail	6:45 a m	Chicago Express	3:50 p m
Cl. & Wheel'g Ex	1:55 p m	Cl & Wh'g Exp	3:40 p m
Chicago Express	2:10 p m	Erie & Yg'n Exp	6:35 p m
Wheeling Express	4:35 p m	Chicago Exp	9:30 p m
Chicago Express	11:00 p m	Cl & Wh'g Exp	9:20 p m

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS FROM ALLEGHENY.

Leaves Allegheny depot at 9:00 a m, 10:00 a m, 11:50 a m; 2:25, 3:30, 4:50, 5:20, 6:15 and 11:15 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:00 a m
W Newton Acm	6:15 p m	W Newton Acm	8:30 a m
1st M'Kees Acm	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 a m
2d "	10:00 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
Braddock's Acm	4:10 p m	Braddock's	5:45 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
1st Kiskim's Ac	6:30 a m	1st Kiskim's Ac	12:20 p m
Mail (to and from Mahoning)	7:00 a m	Mail (to and from Mahoning)	6:00 p m
1st Hulton Acm	9:00 a m	1st Hulton Acm	11:20 a m
Parnassus "	11:00 a m	Parnassus "	2:00 p m
2d Kiskim's Ac	1:30 p m	2d Kiskim's Ac	4:40 p m
2d Hulton Acm	2:30 p m	Exp. to and from Mahoning	10:05 a m
Exp. to & from Mahoning	4:00 p m	3d Hulton Acm	6:50 p m
3d Hulton Acm	4:45 p m	4th "	8:45 p m
4th "	6:20 p m	Soda Works	8:00 p m
Soda Works			

Parkersburg Steamers
DEPART AS FOLLOWS:

Monday	11 A. M.	Bayard.
Wednesday	11 A. M.	Forest City.
Thursday	11 A. M.	Bayard.
Saturday	11 A. M.	Forest City.

Zanesville Semi-Weekly Line.

Tuesday	4 P. M.	Emma Graham.
Saturday	4 P. M.	Julia.

Monongahela River Packets.
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

Morning........8 A. M. Evening........6 P. M.

McKEESPORT AND ELIZABETH.

Leaves daily........3 P. M........James Rees

THE SECOND WARD AWAKE.

Organization of a Geary Club—Brief Speeches by Thomas Steel, Esq., Thomas Ewing, Esq., and William N. Ogden, Esq.—The Right Spirit Manifested.

Pursuant to announcement, a meeting of the Union Republicans of the Second Ward, Pittsburgh, was held in the Public School House, on the corner of Ross and Diamond streets, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of organizing a Geary Club.

At eight o'clock, William N. Ogden, Esq., called the meeting to order, when, on motion, Aaron Floyd, Esq, was called to the chair, and William N. Ogden, Esq, appointed Secretary.

Thomas Steel, Esq., then made a few remarks, stating that the meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a club in the Second ward, composed of Republicans favorable to the election of Major General John W. Geary as Governor of Pennsylvania. The military and civic career of General Geary was well known everywhere, and needed no comment now. The coming election would be one of the most important in the history of the country, as it will decide whether we are to be governed by traitors or loyal men. During the late war it was the general opinion in the North that when the rebellion would be crushed, the rebel spirit would fall with it. But we have been greatly deceived in this regard. Andrew Johnson, the man placed in power by us, and who declared oftentimes that traitors ought to be punished and treason made odious, has now turned from those expressed principles, and has placed himself upon the side of whipped but not penitent rebels, and he, therefore deserves the condemnation of the Republican party. After a brief review of the questions of the day, the speaker once more urged the necessity of organizing clubs, in order to have a full turn out of the loyal voters at the election. He would do all he could in the good cause, and pledged his almost undivided attention to the interests of the Republican party. He therefore moved that the meeting proceed to business at once.

Mr. Steel then moved that the meeting proceed to the organization of a Club, and that the Chair appoint a Committee of five to nominate permanent officers. The motion prevailed, and the following gentlemen were appointed as the Committee: Wm. N. Ogden, Biddle Arthurs, Joseph Mc. Wilson, Edward House and M. G. Sheplar. The Committee then retired.

During the absence of the Committee, Mr. Steel moved that a committee of three be appointed to report Rules and regulations for the government of the Club. The motion was adopted and the following gentlemen appointed by the Chair, with instructions to report at the next regular meeting: Thomas Ewing, Thomas Steel and John Nelson.

The Committee on nomination of permanent officers reported the following, who, on motion, were unanimously elected to the positions named:

PRESIDENT—Thomas Steel, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENTS—Thomas Bailey, H. P. Mueller, Edward House, Sidney F. Von Bonnhorst, John Wilson, Aaron Floyd, Geo Fortune, Wm. Owens, Jr., James Black, Thomas P. Houston and Capt. John T. Mattern.

SECRETARIES—R. H. Wilson and Ward Nicholson.

TREASURER—Wm. N. Ogden.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—William M. Hersh, William Phillips, Biddle Arthurs, George Wilson, John McD Crossan, Daniel Kinzer, John Wilson, C. W. Ewing, C. Oyer, John Marshall, Thomas D. Davis, William Woods, William N. Ogden and Robert McCutcheon.

The Club is known as "The Second Ward Geary Club."

On motion of Ward Nicholson, Esq., a committee of three, consisting of the following named gentlemen, were appointed as an Executive Committee: Sidney F. Vonn Bonnhorst, Edward House and George F. Gilmore.

On motion of Mr. Ogden, the following Committee on Transparencies was appointed: W. F. Floyd, Robert McKee, R. H. Wilson, David Kinzer and Captain James Vick

John Wilson, Esq., suggested the propriety of organizing a campaign glee club, to be composed of the young men of the Second Ward, and made a motion that a committee of one be appointed to select a Glee Club. The motion was adopted, and Thomas Steel, Esq., was appointed as said committee.

Mr Wilson also suggested that the Republican voters of the Second Ward send a delegation to the grand Republican Rally at City Hall to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, preceded by a brass band. The suggestion was placed in the form of a motion and adopted. The Republicans are requested to assemble at the Second Ward School House, to-morrow evening, at seven and a half o'clock, from whence they will march in procession to City Hall.

On motion of Mr. Steel, Thomas W. Davis, was appointed as Chief Marshal, with power to appoint aids.

Thomas Ewing, Esq., was then called upon for a speech. The gentlemen responded by saying that he was a hearty supporter of the Union Republican party, and her gallant standard bearer in Pennsylvania. He condemned the policy of President Johnson, and agreed with Mr. Steel that he deserves the condemnation of the Republicans who placed him where he now is. The rebel spirits yet so fiery in the South that a loyal convention cannot be held there peaceably. Examples of this have been shown at New Orleans and Mobile, where loyal men were murdered in cold blood upon the public streets. It is boldly asserted by some that a convention of Southern loyalists could not be held peaceably south of Philadelphia. It is thus shown that the disloyal spirit yet prevails in the South, and although we conquered, the speaker once reviewed briefly the questions now agitating the public mind.

William N. Ogden, Esq., was the next speaker, and made a few pertinent remarks. He referred to the great issues of the day, and spoke against the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. He strongly opposed the action of the Philadelphia Convention, of the "National Union" party. On the third of September next a grand convention will be held in Philadelphia, widely different in principles from that of the late one held in that city, and composed of true, loyal and sound Union men from the South, many of whom have suffered the trials and persecutions of the late struggle with the rebellion and in the ranks of the Federal army. The next election decides whether we are to be ruled by the traitors at heart or loyal men, and it is therefore one of the most important in the annals of the Keystone State. He hoped that the Republicans would turn out en masse on election day and roll up a rousing majority for our gallant standard bearer, General John W. Geary.

Wm. R. Ford, Esq., was next called upon for an address, but declined doing so.

The Club adjourned until to-morrow evening, when they will assemble at the School House and proceed to City Hall.

COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

In Saturday's COMMERCIAL we made mention that H. P. Mueller, Esq., had presented a petition in the United States Circuit Court, from Jno Kohlbecker, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, with a view of securing the release of the petitioner who had enlisted in the United States cavalry service, for a term of five years, while, it was alleged, he was intoxicated. A hearing was had in the case on Saturday, before Hon. Wilson McCandless. Kohlbecker enlisted on the 21st inst., alleging that he was under the influence of liquor at the time, on this ground claiming that the enlistment was not valid, and therefore demanded his discharge form Major William L. Smith, United States recruiting officer for this city, and by whom he was enlisted. Several witnesses were examined upon the part of the petitioner, one of whom testified that Kohlbecker had drank ten or fifteen glasses of beer on the morning he enlisted. On behalf of the United States, Dr. Daly, Examining Surgeon, testified that at the time Kohlbecker was examined he was perfectly sober, and qualified to make a contract. Dr. Daly's statement was corroborated by Major Smith and Sergeant Scanlon. After the hearing of testimony on both sides, the Court ordered Kohlbecker to be remanded into the custody of Maj. Smith, and required him to pay the costs in the case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday morning, Judge Stowe on the bench, a petition was presented from George Raub, asking for a divorce from his wife, Magdalene Raub. A subpoena was awarded on the petition.

William Magill filed a petition in the Court some time since, asking for a divorce from his wife. The papers were taken possession of by the Court, and Judge Stowe delivered an opinion on Saturday, refusing the application, for the reason that the grounds on which a divorce was asked, did not come under the provisions of the law.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Elijah Hall, of the Tenth ward, convicted on three charges of illegal liquor selling, was brought up for sentence in the Criminal Court on Saturday. He was sentenced by the Court to pay fines amounting to $200, and to undergo an imprisonment of thirty days in the county jail.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
je4

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, August 25—P. M.

The week just closed has been characterized by extraordinary activity in Governments, embracing the whole series. It is said that the heavy dealers are buying all the Government securities that offer on the market, in preparation for the extraordinary demand, which it will be impossible to supply, it is believed, without advancing the prices of Government securities higher than they have ever been before. In April, 1863, during the gloomiest period of the rebellion, five-twenty bonds were selling at 115, and before the rebellion United States six per cent. bonds were sold as high as 120 in gold. It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that 120 in greenbacks for five-twenty bonds is a moderate estimate to take as the standard for prices to be realized at no distant date on all Government securities.

—Our local market has been stationary, and there have hardly been sufficient transactions to establish any change of quotations worthy of notice. The local money market does not sympathize with the remarkable ease and plethora of idle capital that has been the feature of the Eastern markets during the month. On the contrary, and what seems hard to explain, it has ruled close, and our banks have been barely able to extend accommodations to regular customers without increasing their line of discounts. The outside market appears easier, and most paper that is at all passable finds takers at comparatively moderate rates.

—A few oil stocks in the Philadelphia market seem able to keep their heads above the water. Ocean to-day was worth 5a5¼; Maple Shade, 2¼, and Caldwell, ¾—600 shares of the latter sold to-day at that fraction.

—The Safe Deposit company in Cincinnati has made a satisfactory commencement in business. The necessity of such an organization had become almost imperative. Until the large vaults of the company are completed, it is necessary to restrict business, and to decline to receive private boxes and large packages. The rates charged on such articles as they are receiving are as follows: On coupon bonds, $1 25 per $1,000 per annum; on registered bonds, 60c per $1,000; on gold, $2 per $1,000 per annum; on silver, $3; on jewelry, diamonds, &c., $2 50 per $1,000 of valuation.

—The following are the instructions for the conversion of the first series of seven-thirties into the five-twenties of 1865:

"The interest on the bonds is charged from May 1, 1866, to the date of converson, interest being allowed on the seven-thirty notes to the same date. If the coupons due August 15, 1866, have been detached, sufficient currency must accompany the notes to pay the accrued interest on the bonds, otherwise such accrued interest will be deducted from the principal of the notes. All notes payable to order must be indorsed by the payer in blank, or to the order of the party transmitting them for conversion, who must indorse such notes over the signature as follows: 'Pay the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption.' All notes indorsed by administrators, executors, or assignees, or per attorney must be accompanied by certificates of the power of the indorsers. About $5,000,000 of the notes have been converted within the past month."

—The increase in national bank notes between the 10th of June and the 18th of August, it will be seen, was $150,631,070. The amount of legal tender notes in circulation was as under on the dates stated:

1865.		1866.	
June 1	$659,160,569	February 1	$612,451,264
September 1	684,138,959	March 1	605,984,414
October 1	678,126,940	April 1	60[illegible],298
December 1	626,120,438	May 1	568,213,159
1866.		June 1	564,140,458
January 1	614,780,430	August 1	566,373,868

The reduction in legal tender notes between June 1, 1865, and August 1, 1866, was therefore, $92,786,701. If we set this decrease against the increase in national bank currency we find the circulation stood thus on the undermentioned dates:

	June 1, 1865	August 1, 1866.
Legal tender notes	$659,160,569	$566,373,868
National bank notes	137,772,705	288,403,775
Total circulation	$796,933,274	$854,777,643

The actual increase in the circulation since the beginning of June last year has consequently been $57,844,369; but we must make some allowance for the withdrawal of State bank notes from circulation, the amount of which, however, owing to the absence of statistical information, can only be estimated.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1866.

Business generally has been active for several days past. A better feeling has prevailed than was anticipated. Buyers have been more numerous, and their purchases have been liberal. Some exceptions must be made for the markets when cholera prevails; aside from these, a fair trade is being done. Auction sales are now assuming proportions which attract the attention of buyers. Dress goods, carpets, blankets, hats, hosiery and gloves have been offered each in "special sales," and prices have generally been satisfactory. The advance in American securities in Europe attracts attention, and with the increasing activity in all branches of trade here, money is in greater demand, and street rates have slightly advanced. Manufacturers are busy in getting forward their products, which are now moving at satisfactory prices, and the present condition of the market promises a good fall trade throughout the country. Y. E.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, August 27, 1866.

Business on Saturday was not carried on in a very extensive manner. Dealers were disposed to purchase sparingly. The prices demanded for the leading articles don't meet their views. The result was we have a quiet market to report. The produce receipts since our last were fair. Flour was firm with a good demand, the advantages of the market being on the side of holders. The receipts were liberal, as follows: Barrels, 1,155; sacks, 424. The sacks contain 100 lbs, just one half a barrel. Grain was in moderate demand. Wheat was the leading article. Holders were firm at the advance. The rail receipts were limited, 1 car load and 145 sacks. Oats—The receipts are on the increase. By rail we note 5 cars and 1 260 sacks. Prices towards the close were drooping. Corn, barley and rye were without movement. Ashes were very firm with a liberal inquiry for glass house purposes. The sales for this market were large. The stock on hand is not large. Bacon firm with plenty of buyers. The present stock will soon be exhausted. The daily transactions in our market are large. Butter—The market has undergone no change as regards prices or demand. Cheese was steady with a fair demand. Apples—The supply being in excess of the demand, sales were made at a wide range of prices. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

SORGHUM—The market remains dull. Prices range from 50@60c. The supply exceeds the demand.

WHISKY—The market was firm, with a good demand. The advance we have previously noted has been maintained; sales 50 bbls high wines, Government gauge $2 30 ℔ gallon; sales 10 bbls city rectified, $2 27; sales 10 bbls old Monongahela $4 00 ℔ gall.

FEED—The market was steady with a good demand. The week's sales were large, sales 12 tons shorts on track $22 00 ℔ ton. Middlings—sales at $1 70@1 75 ℔ cwt. Bran and seconds were unchanged.

HAY—The receipts keep pace with the demand. Sales 14 loads at scales, $20 00@22 00 ℔ ton; sales 2 cars baled on track, $30 00 ℔ ton.

SEEDS—The market has been quiet for some time. Flax was inquired for, at $2 90@3 00; sales 20 bushels clover, at $8 ℔ bush.

ASHES—Were firm with a good trade demand. Messrs. Colhoun & Edwards furnish the following sales: 70 tons Hutchison's, $4 80@5 75 currency from store here, and 50 tons 5¼c per lb. Towards the close of the week there was a purchase by a dealer for export. Advices from Liverpool per the Persia, August 11th, quote Ashes firm with light stocks. Nitrate soda—sales 200 bags, the terms were withheld. Pearls—sales 145, @15c. El Caro Soda—sales 100 kegs at 9½c.

APPLES—Were freely exposed as the demand, sales were made at a variety of prices; 50 bbls and hands at $2 00@3 00 per bbl.

POTATOES—The market continues to be well supplied, prices for some days have ruled low. Sales—50 bbls Prime, at $2 00@2 75 per bbl; sales of Island at 70c per bushel.

CHEESE—Our market contains a good supply; among the sales were 36 boxes W. R. 15@16c; 25 do Hamburg, 16@17c, and 25 do Goshen, 20@21c.

GRAIN—Certain descriptions of grain were firm and wanted, whilst others were dull and not wanted. Oats—The sales were liberal, notwithstanding the market was dull. Sales of 1,000 bushels from store at 47@50c; 800 bushels on the wharf, at 45c. Wheat in good demand. Sales 1 car club at $2 25; 1 do $2 30; 1 do of Michigan white, terms private. Corn—Sales 1 car yellow shelled, at elevator, 85c; 350 bushels shelled, from store, at 85 to 88c. Barley and rye were dull and not wanted.

BACON—Was firm. This has been the situation for some time. The present stock is not large. Among the sales were the following: Shoulders, 12,000 lbs at 17¾@18c per lb; ribbed sides, 5,000 lbs 20c; Plain hams, 6,000 lbs 23@23½c. Sugar cured hams, 7,000 lbs at 26c. Country meat scarce and in demand.

LARD—Was not very active. Tierce held at 22@22½c; Leaf 22c; country, 20c. Stock light.

DRIED BEEF—The supply in the market is light. Small sales of sugar-cured at 27@27½c.

FLOUR—Activity and firmness was the ruling feature of the market. Holders were firm in their views, and manifest no disposition to give way. There is, however, a good supply. Among the sales we record the following: 120 bbls. "Star," deposit $12 50; 150 bbls. "White Star," $12 00; "Springfield Mills, $13 00; 200 bbls. "Bartlett's" $11 50; 150 bbls choice brands spring $11 25@11 50; 200 bbls. winter, $12 40.

Wool Markets.

Ohio Markets.—The Ohio *Farmer*, of last Saturday says: From various parts of the state we learn that a little wool is changing hands all the time, mainly purchased by the agents of manufacturers, but only clips are taken of which the supply is small. A buyer for the Pacific Mills, whose field of operation is in the southern part of the State, is paying an average of about 60c, though he is sometimes induced to give from 50 to 55c where the condition and quality are extra. We have no sales at the rates offered from 43 to 55c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—The trade, says the *Commercial List*, continues extremely dull—prices irregular and there is no disposition on the part of the manufacturers to purchase, except for the supply of immediate wants. Transactions since our last notice have been very meagre. The sales comprise: 12,000 lbs ¾ and fine at 58a67½c; 28,000 lbs medium and fine, 58a65c; 20,000 lbs medium and low, 58a65c; 10,000 lbs medium, 60c; 50,000 lbs tub, 58a60c; 4,000 lbs do, 60c; 4,000 lbs tub, 62c; 11,000 lbs ¼ and ⅛ blood, 60c; 5,000 lbs common, 52c; 8,000 lbs ¾ blood, 60c; 2,000 lbs ½ blood, 61c; 4,000 lbs ½ blood, 60c; 4,000 lbs No. 1 and merino pulled, 60c; 4,000 lbs Wisconsin fleece, 54c; 2,000 lbs short, 47a50c; 8,000 lbs No. 1 pulled, 46c; 3,000 lbs Texas, 28c; 3,000 lbs do, unwashed, 38c; 10,000 lbs common, 45c.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Manufacturers have appeared on the market in augmented force during the past three days, possibly under a conviction that prices had about touched bottom, and having been promptly met by sellers, the result is a material increase in the volume of business. Prices indicate no material variation, and although some inferior lots of Fleece have been closed out at very low prices, the tone of the market is a trifle stronger at the close, some holders refusing to sell at the figures current last week. There has also been a little more stir in Foreign, though the views of buyers and sellers are still too wide apart to admit of any general activity. The sales comprise 575,000 lbs. State and Western Fleece at 34a58c for unwashed and ill conditioned, and 50a72½c for low to good grades; 30,000 lbs. Pulled at 45a57½c; 175,000 lbs Texas at 30a37c, according to condition, the inside price for coarse carpet descriptions and burry; 10,000 lbs Combing at 65a70c; 340 bales Mestiza at 21c gold; 5,000 lbs Cordova Noils at 40c; 100 do Camel's Hair at 16c; 16 lots, at 36a37½c currency, 23,000 lbs. fine Noils, 30 bales Mestiza, and several other small lots Foreign, the particulars of which we did not learn.—*Commercial List.*

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS EXCHANGE, August 25.—Jobbers' prices: Brown Sheetings—Stark L. 22c; Augusta, 21c; Pittsfield, 18c. Bleached Shirtings—Androscoggin, 33½c; Hope, 28c; Slatersville, 18c. Prints—Cocheco, 20c; Richmond, 18½c; Freeman, 16½c; Em Empress, 12c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress trail, prices unchanged; Meyer's I X L, 14 inch tapes, 50c; No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Company, Byron and Garotte, No. 1 to 10 extra silver corrugated, $1 25 per box; No. 1 magic ruffles, No. 1, $6 25; No. 5, $6 50; No. 8, $13 00; Home made No. 1 plain, ½ inch, $4 00; 1 inch, $4 50. Rubber cravats, No. 1, $4 50; No. 10, $4 00; No. 3, $6 00; No. 4, 1 inch, $6 00. Canton Flannels—Hamilton A, 35c; Nashua, 27½c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, August 27, 1866.

The following are the receipts of oil by the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers, and the various Railroads for the past week; also, from the 1st of January, with a comparative table for the same period in 1865:

	Rivers.	Railroads.	Total
Monday, Aug. 20	4,666	2,069	6,735
Tuesday, Aug. 21	4,897	1,989	6,886
Wednesday, Aug. 22	1,506	716	2,222
Thursday, Aug. 23	565	1,395	1,960
Friday, Aug. 24	1,648	1,857	3,505
Saturday, Aug. 25	1,204	2,213	3,417
Total for week	14,486	10,239	24,725
Since January 1	690,669	212,653	903,322
Total to Aug. 25	705,155	222,892	928,047
Same time 1865	305,924	123,924	429,848
Increase, 1866	399,231	98,968	498,199

The oil market during the week has presented a variety of changes; a portion of the time activity was the ruling feature, at another time buyers would appear to absent themselves. The week's receipts by river were fair considering the low stage of water that has prevailed in the Allegheny. The week's sales were large of crude, reaching in the aggregate 22,000 barrels; the sales of refined were 20,000 barrels. The principal portion of the crude operations were for future delivery—the first rise or September and October delivery. The stock of crude in the market is very light, it will require a large amount to fill previous contracts; the week's operations may be set down as follows: Monday, 4 100 barrels were disposed of, bulk, 14½@15c, packages included 5c per gallon additional; Tuesday—there was a better feeling in the market, 3,900 barrels changed hands, part to arrive, 15@15½c, an advance; Wednesday—holders generally wanted a further advance; 2,400 barrels changed hands, 15½c; Thursday—there was more inquiry, 4,100 barrels changed owners, principally for fall delivery; 16c was the ruling figure; Thursday—the reported sales were only 1,500 barrels, at 16c. In Saturday's report we have sales to the extent of 6,000 barrels, all at 16½c, with the exception of one lot of 3,500 barrels bulk to be delivered next month, which needs a slight explanation, viz: this lot was sold at 15½c, the purchaser paying down the largest portion of the purchase money, giving the seller the use of the money until the oil is delivered. Refined oil—firmness has been the principal feature of bonded oil market during the week; in fact prices have steadily advanced; our sales since our last weekly review reach 20,000 barrels, principally for future delivery. Prices are decidedly higher and looking up; we report one sale of Standard White, 2,000 barrels, November delivery, Philadelphia, 47c; these figures are the largest we have noticed for a long time. Free oil was dull; in fact, beyond a few lots for local purposes there was nothing done.

CRUDE—The market closed on Saturday very firm; holders were firm in their views. The amount that changed hands on Saturday reached 5,450 barrels—the principal portion being for future delivery. Sales of 600 barrels bulk, first water, at 16c; 2,000 barrels sold at Oil City, deliverable here first rise, at 16c, a portion of the purchase money was paid to seal the contract. Sales 2,700 barrels bulk, present delivery, at 16½c; 100 barrels of 40 gravity at 17c; 50 barrels of 37 gravity at 18½c. We have various reports from Story Farm, Petroleum Center and other points. They are so conflicting in regard to the price of crude that we doubt them.

REFINED OIL—The market was firm with a good demand; there is, however, a pretty wide difference between the views of dealers. The only sales that came under our notice were 500 barrels bonded, September delivery here, free on cars, at 39c; 500 barrels, September at Philadelphia, seller's option, at 45½c; other lots were under negotiation, but were not consummated when we left the market. In the oil trade there is no telling what a day may bring forth.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher & Bro	481	J. Wilkins	362
R. D. Cochran	115	W. P. Logan	367
Baxter & Allison	500	S. E. Shickils	750
Total			3,075

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Clark & Sumner, 723 bbls refined, Phila.
Nat. Refining & Storing Co., 250 bbls refined, Phila.
Porter, Crawford & Co., 250 bbls refined, Phila.
Lockhart & Frew, 2 7 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Lockhart & Frew, 113 bbls tar, Phila.
O. B. Jones, 224 bbls refined, Phila.
J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co. 166 bbls refined, Phila.
B. W. Morgan, 173 barrels refined, Baltimore.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, August 25, 1866.

FLOUR—Was in fair demand, though a shade easier, with sales at $8 75@10 50 for spring extras, and $12 50@13 00 for white winter extras.

WHEAT—Was fairly active, but 5@10c lower, closing for new No. 1 spring at $1 89@1 90, and No. 2 southside at $1 67; new inspected spring sold at $1 50.

CORN—Was dull, with a decline of 1c, the market closing at 55@55½c for No. 1, and 53@53½ for No. 2. Canal corn, afloat, sold at 56@56½c for No. 1, and 57c for yellow.

OATS—Were quiet but steady at 29c for No. 1, 25½@26c for No. 2, and 20c for rejected.

RYE—Was firm, with sales of No. 1 at 62@63c, and No. 2 at 58c.

BARLEY—Was in fair request, with sales by sample at 50@88c, as to quality.

HIGHWINES—Were nominal, at $2 23 for free, and 28c for bonded.

PROVISIONS—Were quiet, and prices on all descriptions are nominal.

SEEDS—Were dull and irregular, with sales of flax at $2 50@2 55, and timothy at $3 90@3 95.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet, at 8½@9c for corn to Buffalo.

By Associated Press.

CHICAGO, August 25—6 P. M.—Flour quiet. Wheat declined 1a5c; closed at $1 91 for No. 1, and 1 84a1 75 for No. 2, closing at 1 90 for No. 1, and 1 68 for No. 2. Corn quiet and declined 1c; sales at 55a55c for No. 1 and 43c for No. 2. Oats dull; sales at 29c for No. 1, and 25a26c for No. 2. Highwines—sales of bond at 28c. Provisions dull. Freights dull and declined ¼c. Receipts—to-day, 4,000 bbls flour, 5,500 bush wheat, 244,000 bush corn, 18 600 bush oats. Shipments—to-day, 5,500 bbls flour, 4,400 bush wheat, 225,000 bush corn, 4,800 bush oats.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 147@147 1-8.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1866.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The supply of capital at this point is in excess of the demand, and the market is very easy. Call loans range from 4 to 5 per cent. The discount market is moderately active, and prime names are done at 5½a6½.

THE GOLD MARKET

Closed up at 147a147⅛. Cash gold was very plenty towards the close.

STOCKS.

In the railway market there was a lively time on Erie, towards the close, and the stock rose to 73¾, but afterwards reacted to 73⅝a73¾. Erie monopolized the entire attention of the crowds of operators on the street. A considerable short interest has been made within the past few days which will probably be made the basis for a future rise.

GOVERNMENTS.

There was a very active demand for Government securities this afternoon, on the European advices, and a further rise took place.

At an informal gathering of the petroleum brokers this afternoon, consolidated sold at 1900; Watsonhill, New York, 14½; Shade River, 46; Bennehoff, 630a 635.

COAL STOCKS.

Firm, and steadily advancing; the bituminous shares are most active, and the increasing demand for this class would seem to be predicated upon the idea that the consumption of bituminous coal is likely for the coming month to increase far more rapidly than at present.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The money market is moderately active at 5 per cent. for call loans. Sterling exchange is dull and nominal at 108¾ to 107½. Gold is unsettled and lower, opening at 147¾ and closing at 147. Government stocks are more active and half a cent higher. Freights to Liverpool are dull.

The *Evening Post* says the news by the cable that a treaty of peace was signed on Thursday, and that there was a demand for 5-20s in Paris, has had the effect of stimulating the Government securities. Gold is less scarce to-day, and lends at ⅜ per cent; the selling price has been down as low as 147. Money market fairly active at 5 per cent for call loans, and with the idle capital. Commercial paper is more plentiful, and heavy at 5½a6 per cent.

The stock market is dull and irregular. Governments are higher, but the volume of business small. Railroads are weak, in sympathy with Erie, which is depressed by heavy sales. Before the first regular session New York Central was quoted at 104; Erie, 72¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 109¾; Michigan Southern, 85¾. After the board New York Central was quoted at 103; Erie, 72; Reading, 114½; Michigan Southern, 85½; Rock Island, 109; Fort Wayne, 104½; Northwestern, 36⅞. At 2 P. M., New York Central was quoted at 103, Erie, 72⅝; Reading, 114½; Michigan Southern, 85½; Illinois Central, 124½; Pittsburgh, 86⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 115¾; Rock Island, 109; Northwestern, 36⅞; do preferred, 68. Fort Wayne, 104¾. The price of old 5-20 bonds was 111¼, and 109½ for the issue of 1865. Of specie to-day, the Saxonia takes out $50,000; the Bremen $141,162, and the City of London $225,158, making a total of $760,150.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 25.—Flour—Sales 700 bbls No. 1 spring at $10 50; 250 bbls Western spring $10 00 to $10 75. Wheat quiet; 10,000 bush No. 1 Milwaukee, $2 30. Corn dull; 3,000 bush Ohio, No. 1 Chicago, 85c. Oats quiet. Barley, car lots, State, 95c. Rye held No. 1 Chicago, 70c. No. 1 Milwaukee, 83a85c; Green Bay, 90c. Pork $35. Lard, city 21c; Western 20½c. Whisky $2 28 retail. Canal freights firm—corn 13½c to New York; oats 11½c. To Albany—corn, 13c; oats, 8c. Receipts—Flour, 85 bbls; corn 43,887 bush. Canal exports—corn 244,190 bush; oats 53 980 bush. Receipts for the week—Flour 79,899 bbls; wheat, 167,225; corn 1,148 520 bush; oats, 146,290 bush. Total grain, 1,701,935 bush.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 25.—Cotton active; prices without decided change. 33½a34c for midding uplands, and 35½a36c middling Orleans. Flour dull, and common grades 10a15c lower, while sound are without decided change; sales 8,000 bbls at $5 15a10 00 extra round hoop Ohio, and $10 10a12 00 trade brands, closing quiet. Whisky quiet and nominal. Receipts wheat, 31,807 bus. Common grades heavy and lower, and prices rule firm. Sales 20,000 bus at $2 20 for unsound Chicago spring; $2 25a2 35 for No. 2 Milwaukee spring; $2 50 for part of a load. Rye scarce and firmer; 80a85c for western. Receipts corn, 12,084 bus; dull and 1c lower. Sales 79a80½c for inferior, 82a82½c shipping mixed Western, and 86c for light mixed, nearly yellow. Receipts oats 14,852 bush, without decided change; 45a48c for Chicago; 47a52c for Milwaukee; 54a56c for Iowa. Petroleum firm at 28a29c for crude; 44a46c for refined in bond. Pork quiet and steady at 33 40 for new mess, closing at $33 37, regular; $30 00 a31 for old do, and $28 50a28 75 for prime; also, 3,250 bbls new mess for October and all the year, sellers' and buyers' option, at $28a33. Beef steady at 19a20 for plain mess, and $20a23 for extra mess. Beef hams steady. Cut meats unchanged at 14a15c for shoulders, and 19½a21½c for hams. Bacon quiet. Lard dull and heavy at 18a20½c. Butter quiet at 30a40c for Ohio, and 30a45c for state. Cheese steady at 14a19½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 25.—Flour quiet. Wheat—new white, extra, new amber and spring, 1c better; sales new white, $2 60; new amber, $2 55; new Illinois spring, $1 91. Corn 2c lower; sales No. 1, 81c; No. 2, 79c; yellow, 82c. Oats 44c; No. 1, 41c. Oats steady, 33½c. Rye, 75c. Lake freights firm; 4c corn to Buffalo.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 25.—Cotton firm; sales 833 bales, at 31c. Receipts 69 bales. Sugar fair, 14c. Sterling, 52a53. New York exchange, ¾ discount; freights to New York, ½c; to Liverpool, ½.

Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—There is not much Pig Metal offering, and it is in fair demand at full rates. Sales of 500 tons No. 1 Foundry at $47; 600 tons at $46, and No. 2 at $45a46 ℔ ton. Forge ranges at $37a43.

SCOTCH PIG—There is nothing doing.

BLOOMS—Are quiet, and remain as last quoted.

MANUFACTURED IRON—Is dull, but prices are unchanged.—*Commercial List.*

NEW YORK, August 25.—There is a steady demand, says the *Commercial List*, for Scotch Pig for consumption, and the market is steady at prevous rates, with sales of 250 tons Glengarnock at $48, ex ship; 50 do from yard, at $47 50; 250 do Langloan, on private terms; and 2 do 300 do best brands, in yard at $47@50, cash; $47 50 was offered for Gartsherrie, to arrive. American continues scarce, and prices are higher; 200 tons No. 2 sold at $48, part for November delivery; 300 do afterwards at $47 50, do No. 2, ex ship, at E. Port, and $50 to Grey Forge at Newark, on terms not made public. Of Rails, we notice 2,500 tons English on private terms, but supposed at $52 in gold. From store there is more inquiry at previous quotations. Invoices of English Bar are offered at $70a72 50, gold, without sales.

BALTIMORE, August 25.—The market is very firm. Anthracite is scarce; sales No. 1 at 50 dol, No. 2 at 48 dol, and No. 3 at 40 dol. ℔ ton. Baltimore Forge is better, with sales at 42 dol. ℔ ton. Scotch Pig from the yard steady at 52 dol.

BOSTON, August 25.—The market for Pig Iron is quiet and without notable change. There is a steady demand for small lots, for which we continue previous rates for all grades. Scotch Pig is in moderate request, with sales of No. 1, in small lots from store at 47a49 dol. per ton, for the various standard brands.

Tobacco Markets.

LOUISVILLE, August 24.—The market continues active at full rates, for all grades, with 118 hhds offered and 14 rejections. Sales 10 hhds at $1 75a3 00, 22 at 4 a 5 95, 14 at 6 a6 75, 3 at 7 a7 85, 8 at 8 a8 95, 10 at 9 a9 25, 11 at 10a10 75, 14 at 11a11 75, 6 at 12a12 75, 8 at 13a13 50, 5 at 14a14 75, 1 at 15 25, 1 at 17 and 1 at 17 50.

CINCINNATI, August 25.—The sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bodmann's warehouse were as follows: 32 hhds., viz: 20 hhds Mason county—1 at $3 00, 1 at 4 75, 1 at 5 50, 2 at 7 50, 2 at 8 50, 2 at 10 25 and 1 at 13 25; Western Virginia—1 at $7 50, 1 at 8 50, 1 at 10 25 and 1 at 13 25, 1 at 7 and 1 at 10 00. 4 hhds Southern Kentucky—1 at 9 00, 1 at 15 75, 2 at 16 00a16 50. Prices moderate.

Petroleum Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, August 25.—There is more activity, and prices have advanced fully one cent per gallon. Sales of 5,000 bbls crude, which is scarce, at 24½a25½c—closing at the latter figure; 1,000 bbls, in bulk, at 19c; 1,500 bbls for October delivery at 20c; 15,000 bbls refined, in bond, for immediate and all October delivery at 45½a46c, closing at the latter quotations; 5,000 bbls for September at 44c, b, o; 5,000 bbls for October at 44½a45c, chiefly at 45c, b, o.; 4,000 bbls for November at 45½c; 500 bbls for December at 46c; free at 55a58c. Prices of Benzine and Residuum are nominal. The last sale of the latter was at $5. The receipts during the week were 2,260 bbls crude and 7,400 bbls refined. Eight vessels cleared during the week with 873,951 gallons refined and 120,450 gallons crude.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The market for Crude has ruled steady at 27½a28c for 40a47 gravity. There is a fair demand, but the firmness of holders tends to restrict any large operations. The sales are 500 bbls, 40a45 gravity, at 27½a28c; 500 do, 40a47 gravity, 27½c, packages returned; 700 do, 40a45 gravity, 29c; 2,500 do, 40a47 gravity, 27½a28c; 4,000 do, deliverable 10th September, 20c; 4,000 do, Sept. 21a22c S O, packages returned; and 2,500 do September, 28a29c S O. Refined in bond is in active request, and the market has advanced 1 cent, closing very firm at 46c for S W; the sales were 456 barrels L S and L S to W, at 41c; 4,000 bbls Prime L S to W, 45a46c; 5,800 do S W, 45a46c; 5,000 do, in bulk, 38c; and 500 do prime white "Oleophene," in bulk, 40c; 5,000 galls "Downer," in tin, 60c; 400 bbls S W, for August, on private terms; 3,500 do S W, for September, 45½a46½c B O; 1,600 do, for September, 46 S O; 3,500 do S W for October 46 S O, and 46½a47c B O; 500 do on private terms and 500 do prime L S to W, and 500 do S W, for November, 47 S O. Free is dull, with sales of only 300 bbls L S to W at 59a60c. 100 bbls Paraffine, 29a30 gravity, sold at 42c, and 600 do Naptha, 28c. The receipts since January 1st were 628,480 bbls, and the exports 18,611,039 gallons.

BOSTON, August 25.—The *Bulletin* says: In this market, we quote Crude Petroleum higher at 28a29c; Refined is selling in large lots, in bond, at 44a46c; duty paid is in fair demand from the trade, at 63a66c, including Western and Boston, the outside rate for Kerosene. Naptha is in moderate request, at a range of 20a35c per gallon, as to gravity.

Weekly Review of the New York Breadstuffs Market.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The following is a review of the wholesale market for the week:

Flour—The market has been quiet and variable. New flour has arrived more freely, and is of excellent quality. We quote extra State at $6 75a9 00; shipping Ohio, $8 80a10 00. St. Louis, extra new, $11 50a17 75. The exports of the week were 12,000 bbls, and for the same time last year, 16,918 bbls.

Wheat—There has been a moderate demand for wheat, but the small arrivals, and reduced stock of really sound, has given sellers some advantage, and very choice spring has commanded higher prices. New wheat has been offered sparingly, and has sold readily at full prices. The crop of winter wheat is very little, if any, above half an average. We quote Chicago spring at $1 75 to $1 98. Milwaukee club, $1 75 to $2 06; Amber State, $2 80 to $2 85.

Corn has been fairly active, the demand in part speculative. A good business has been done for export. The arrivals have been moderate and prices improved. The exports of the week are 275,947 bushels, against 152,592 bushels the same time last year. We quote unsound at 82c to 85c, western mixed 83½c to 84c and 94c for sound yellow.

Philadelphia Grocery Market.

August 25.—Coffee—There is no stock here in first hands and none coming forward. Sales of 120 bags Rio at 20c, gold, and 26½c, currency; and 200 bags Laguayra at 19a19½c gold and 28½c, currency.

Molasses—The market has been dull, and the only sales reported are 221 hhds Matanzas Muscovado at 50a51c; 91 hhds common clayed at 40c; 100 bbls do at 46c, and 50 hhds sugar house at 37c.

Rice—There is but little here, and the demand is limited. Small sales of Rangoon at 10½a10¾c for Rangoon.

Sugar—There has been more activity, and prices, in sympathy with the fluctuations in Gold, have been decidedly firmer. Sales of 1,862 hhds Cuba at 10¾ to 12¼c; 92 hhds Porto Rico at 12a13c; 50 bxs Clarified at 12¾c, and 800 hhds Molasses Sugars at 10a10¾c.

Teas—We have nothing now to record of this article during the past week. The demand is good for the season and prices are without change. Oolongs are in the most request, at figures ranging from 85c to $1 00.—*Commercial List.*

Provision Markets.

LOUISVILLE, August 24.—Provisions and Lard—holders firm. Mess pork, $33@23 35. Bacon tending upward; sales of 25 casks shoulders at 17¼c; 20 do at 17¾c; 18 casks clear sides at 21½a21½c; plain hams in canvas 23a23½c; sugar cured hams 24½a25c. Lard firm at 20¾ a21c for tierces, and 24c for prime leaf in kegs.

CINCINNATI, August 25.—Mess pork is quoted at $33. Lard has no market above 20½c and not much at that. Bulk shoulders were in fair request with sales at 15c, loose, and clear sides sold to a liberal extent at 19¼a19½c packed. These transactions were said to have been mainly on Louisiana account. Ribbed sides are quoted at 17¾c. Bacon Shoulders sold at 17c, and clear sides at 21¾c to come out of smoke. Bacon rib sides are held at 19¾a19½c. Hams are scarce and wanted, with sales at 22a22½c for sugar cured. The tone of the market is good and holders generally firm in their views.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 25, 6 P. M.—Flour dull. Wheat sells at $2 00. Oats quiet at 30c. Receipts to-day were, 9,000 barrels of flour, 16,500 bushels of wheat, 4,000 barrels of corn, 3,000 bushels of oats. Shipments—1,300 barrels of flour, 37,000 bushels of wheat.

Whisky Markets.

LOUISVILLE, August 24.—Sales of 64 bbls raw at 2 26.

CINCINNATI, August 25—Whisky is firm in bond at 30c, but inactive out of bond at 2 26.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED

Arrived.

Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Geneva.
Elector	Phillips	Geneva.
Franklin	Bugher	Brownsville.
Fayette	Cox	Geneva.
James Rees	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Leni Leoti	Hamilton	Wheeling.

Departed.

Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Geneva.
Chieftain	Abrams	Geneva.
Telegraph	Bugher	Brownsville.
James Rees	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Forest City	Gordon	Wheeling.
J. L. Graham	Rayburn	Smith's Ferry.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight, the marks on the bridge indicated four feet and about a stand. The rise is from Cheat river. At Greensboro the Monongahela had risen fifteen inches. There has been no movement in the Allegheny. Dispatches report fifteen inches at Oil City. The present rise will not be very beneficial.

THE SLACKWATER NAVIGATION.—The repairs on Lock No. 2 having been completed, the packets have resumed their through trips. The United States Mail, old line, superintended by Commodore Jacobs, will run two packets per day. The morning boat leaves their wharfboat at 8 A. M; the evening boat at 5 P. M. During the repairs at the locks these boats were placed in complete order; in fact, the Franklin and Telegraph look just like new. This company has a new and magnificent steamer in a forward state. She will be placed on the track this fall. Who will take charge of her we have not yet learned. We don't think it would be difficult to name the fortunate individual. The old line boats are commanded as follows: Fayette, Captain M. A. Cox; Gallatin, A. S. Carlisle; Franklin, George W. Clark, and Telegraph, J. Bugher.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE OF PACKETS.—These boats now leave their wharf boat daily, except Sundays, at 5 P. M. The line is composed of two of the finest side-wheel steamers that ever turned head up that stream. The Elector is in charge of Captain E. Phillips. The Chieftain is in charge of Captain R. R. Abrams. She leaves their wharf, at the foot of Grant street, this day at 5 P. M. We take pleasure in recommending one and all.

THE Wheeling and Parkersburg Packet for this day is the Leni Leoti, Captain Hamilton. She leaves at noon. To persons going that way a fine opportunity is presented.

Cincinnati.

August 25.—We condense the following from the *Enquirer*:

Business on the landing yesterday was moderately active, the few boats at the landing were handling considerable amounts of freight.

THE FOG.—A heavy fog prevailed on the river night before last, and several boats were detained in consequence. The General Buell was delayed, and did not get up from Louisville until after twelve o'clock yesterday. The United States left in her place, the Buell going at five P. M.

The weather yesterday was clear and cool. The thermometer stood at seventy degrees in the shade yesterday at noon. Last evening the sky gave strong indication of rain.

The river is still falling slowly at this point, with scant ten feet water in the channel at six o'clock last evening.

The Southerner picked up a snag on her last trip up, near Cairo, tearing out the floor of the bar room and breaking things up some.

By dispatches from St. Paul, we learn that General G. H. Warren, Topographical Engineer, is now at that port on business connected with the survey of the Upper Mississippi, Minnesota and St. Croix rivers, and has commenced operations with a corps of assistants, with a view to an improvement in the navigation of these streams, in accordance with the provisions of a recent act of Congress.

The David White is having a hard time of it this trip, as well also as an unlucky one. She is now lying tied to the bank below 34, short handed, and unable to proceed on her trip for the want of a crew. Most of them have deserted through fear of the cholera. While aground near Osceola the White was obliged to throw a portion of her cargo overboard, and it is estimated that she is at least $5,000 out on the trip already.

The Darling, Emperor, Minneola and Rose Hambleton are in port.

The steamer Naugatuck left Memphis on Tuesday, with 400 bales of cotton and 50 tons other freight.

The Lorena passed Evansville on Tuesday, with her crew all well.

The Maggie Hays, Capt. Hendrickson, arrived yesterday, and reported that the above boat would arrive here last evening.

Louisville.

August 24.—We condense the following from the *Courier*:

The river was rising slowly yesterday, with five feet two inches water in the canal, in the evening, by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours the river had risen two inches at the head of the falls, and some six inches at Portland. The weather was cool and cloudy in the morning, but clear in the evening, the thermometer ranged from 62 to 63 during the day.

On the falls there were three feet two inches water in the pass down the Indian chute, and the river slowly falling.

A lot of coal in barges was started through the canal last evening for the South.

A good rise would be very desirable around Nashville and along the head waters of the Cumberland. That stream is now too low for anything but a dug out to navigate, and the river trade to Nashville cut off.

Our port list yesterday indicated a very decided revival of business, the arrivals and departures being quite numerous—the former including boats from the two extremities of our river navigation, one from Pittsburgh, the head of the hollow, where the sun is never clearly seen for the clouds of black smoke that overshadow the place, the other from New Orleans, the great mart of the sunny South, where oranges and bananas are always in season.

Cairo.

August 24.—The following is our port list for the past twenty-four hours.

Cora S., to Louisville and return; Lady Gay, to St. Louis; Lorena, to Cincinnati; Mariner, Cincinnati to Memphis; Commonwealth, to St. Louis; Agnes, St. Louis to White River; Arthur, St. Louis; St. Johns, St. Louis to Johnsonville; Friendship, Johnsonville to St. Louis; Tennessee, to Johnsonville.

River stationary. Weather clear and cool.

No cholera.

Business greatly improved. There are large quantities of Southern freight here awaiting shipment.

Memphis.

August 24.—The weather is unusually cool for the season. Fires are burning in the grates, and winter clothing is in demand.

Business dull.

The river rose three inches to-day. The Arkansas is falling, with thirty inches to Pine Bluff.

Up—Nick Longworth, G. W. Graham, Marble City and Lady. Down—David White, Mollie Hambleton and Northwest. In port—Dan Able and Gleaner.

St. Louis.

August 24, P. M.—We condense the following from the *Democrat*:

River still swelling yesterday, very slowly. To Keokuk six feet, to St. Paul three and a half feet and stationary. Missouri stationary, with four and a half feet to St. Joseph, and getting lower above. The Illinois is on a little swell. When the Gem left Lasalle, on Sunday, it was rising slowly, with five and a half feet water on Treetop bar. The Illinois, it appears, is in good condition.

Business on the river and wharf seems to have revived. Some of the lighter class of boats have entered the New Orleans trade, and others from the Missouri, &c., are preparing to go down shortly. On the Illinois and Missouri business is duller than anticipated.

The Lotus has laid up for a revival of business in the Illinois.

I. M. Mason learns by dispatch that the Minnesota will arrive this morning. She, and not the Reserve, leaves for St. Paul to-morrow evening.

The R. L. Woodward, about a year old, and cost about $30,000, sold on 'Change yesterday for $5,600, to H. L. Downs.

Captain Yerkes is loading the good steamer J. R. Gilmore for Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and way points, to leave this evening.

The Deer Lodge is loading, and will leave to-morrow for Sioux City.

NEW S. C. HAMS AND D. BEEF
25,000 lbs. S. C. Hams.
25,000 " Dried Beef.
50,000 " Bacon Sides.
75,000 " Shoulders.
Just out of smoke house, and for sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.,
corner Wayne and Penn streets.
dec1

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitts. Ft Wayne & Chicago R. R.

J B Canfield, 5 pkgs lead; A Taylor, 1 car wheat; Collins & Wright bxs hardware; C Oyer, 12 boxes tobacco; C G Hussey & Co, 1 bbl copper; J R Large, 50 bbls flour; Clark & Sumner, 10 bbls glue; T C Jenkins, 200 bbls flour; Schaker & Lang, 600 do; F Sellers & Co, 74 sks bacon shoulders; Keil & Ritchart, 1 car wheat; Graham Thomas, 100 bbls flour; Shipton & Wallace, 50 bbls whines; Harbaugh & Co, 7 kegs nuts; W S Haven 6 bxs machinery, 2 fly wheels, 2 center balance crystals; Walker & Co, 3 bbls cullet; White Bro & Co, 6 bbls crude oil; J Glenn 17 sks oats; Nimick & Co 5 cars pig metal; J Woods & Son, 6 do; Blair & Wills, 20 sks flaxseed; Godfrey & Clark 26 sks rags; Steele Bro, 2 bbls eggs; W J Meek, 3 pails butter; H Rea, 36 bbls apples, Kirkpatrick & Heron, 7 kgs lard; Glass, 4 bxs glassware; Graff, Bennett & Co, 2 cars led pig metal; J Spang, Chalfant & Co, 2 cars pig metal; J Jenkins, 4 bbls apples, 100 bbls flour, 10 do eggs; Frye & Robinson, 1 car staves; Wm Hastings, 1 do, Jerrington, 30 bbls flour; Little Baird & Patton, 5 kegs; Delange & Chestnut, 200 green hides; Hanan & Lare, 500 rolls paper; Ammon & Scott, 4 cars coal; H Collins, 52 sacks fire clay; J H Shaum, 33 grindles; Sturgeon Bros, 4 barrels apples.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

S M Cumming 5 bbls paint; P H Langham & Bro 9 cases handles; Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co, 3 do; T A Evans & Co, 8 bbls glassware; Cunningham & Co, 3 do; C Ursley, 6 hf bbls tobacco, 4 do apples; S J Martin, 4 bbls tide dime; Peter Newlin & Co, 100 bbls flour; J M openott, 45 bbls crude oil; McCreight & Cushi, 56 do; Brewer, Burke & Co, 97 do; M J Jones, 3 bbl scrap iron; Graff, Bennett & Co, 280 bbls flour; W Datterson, 4 bbls apples, 350 sks oats; Newcomer, Goe Co, 2 casks, 2 bbls butter, 6 sks rags; J S Bende car kegs; T C Jenkins, 3 kegs lard, 1 bbl soap, bbls apples; James Glenn, 29 sacks oats; Head & Mgar, 2 bbls eggs; Cook Bros & Co, 5 do; James Conn 77 doz brooms; J Knox, 3 cider mills; Logan & Gregg, 2 cases handles; D Wallace, 1 do car oats; McKnt, Porter & Co, 5 cars iron ore; Stewart Furnrods; Bryan & Caughey, 3 do; Rogers & Burchfield, 2c Hallman, Rahm & Co, 1 do Gay, Fainter & Co, 13 sks cheese; A H English & Co, 22 bdls paper; Pott Aiken & Shepard, 1 bbl vinegar, 3 do apples, 1 do; Godfrey & Clark, 6 sks rags; H Riddle, 5 bbls ples.

Pitts. Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

C C Smith, 2 castaves; McBane & Anjer, 3 cars corn; J S Liggett, Co, 2 do wheat; D Wallace, 3 do corn; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 1 do wheat; W C Lee, 13 bbls leadoss; Meanor & Harper, 100 bbls flour; Newcomer & Co, 50 do, 10 qr bbls tobacco; Watt & Wilson, 205 flour; Rain Bros, 5 bbls sheep pelts; Russell & Co, 3 boiler; Hall & Speer, 1 cultivator, 1 plow, 5 bolts; J Anderson, 3 bbls lard; D Haworth, 2 pkgs md Stewart & Co, 50 bbls apples, 1 car oats; Seibert & Sgram, 17 do; T C Jenkins, 24 do, 160 bbls flour; J Dey & Co, 1 car oats; A Taylor, 1 car middlings; Kidd Richards, 1 do wheat; Bricker & Co 1 do middlings; Cleve R R, 3 cars coal; Schomaker & Lang, 2 ca kegs; Tate & Scoville, 8 bxs cooking ranges, 1 ater cocks; W H Smith & Co, 3 cases; J caddies tocco; B L Fahnestock & Co, 3 crates kegs.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

R Porterfield, 3 s seed; Craig & Rumberger, 7 bxs flannel; F Selbeck bx dry goods; Knox & Orr, 6 bbls butter; S M Kier, a tire clay; J & W Fairley, 100 sks oats; Pennsylvania Salt Co, 600 cases lye, 1 car scrap iron; WmBitham, 60 sks oats; W H Kirkpatrick & Co, 13 sks rag; J Dunlevy, 2 bbls eggs, 2 firkins butter, 2 bxs glass; various owners, 2 cars marketing.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad.

R Stevenson, 1 ddand sides, 15 hf doz plow points; Lewis, Oliver & Philips, 6 kegs nuts; Newcomer, Goe & Co, 12 do nu; J D Dravo, 2 caddies tobacco; Gwynne & Stoner, 73 sks oats; C P Markle & Co, 46 bdls paper; McBe & Anjer, 24 sks oats; Marshall, Fulton & Bollman coils rope; W F Armstrong, 105 pkgs sheet iron.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pitts. Brownsville & Geneva U. S. Mail Transportation Company.

Lyon & Shorb, 1 cinder; R H Conway, 326 sks oats; McCullough, Smith Co, 22 sks tanners scraps; J N Hoffstott, 7 rolls leather, Ammon & Scott, 99 sks oats; Wm McElroy, 200 bd straw boards; J Scott, 2 horses.

Pitts. Brownsville & Geneva People's Line.

C Star, 1 bbl flour; F Gabler, 110 bxs glassware; C Merblitz, 2 bxs cigars; V Conaw, 2 bdls rags.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

GENERAL PARTNERS	SPECIAL PARTNERS,
REUBEN MILLER,	SAMUEL M. KIER,
GEO. W. BARR,	SAMUEL DUFF,
CHAS. PARKIN	

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,
MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Quality Cast Steel
Warranted Equal to any in the Market, Either Imported or of Domestic Manufacture.
Special attention paid to fine TOOL and DIE STEEL.
OFFICE, 38 WOOD STREET.
IN ST. CHARLES HOTEL BUILDING.
Pittsburgh, June 18, 866. jel8-ly

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Quality Cast Steel,
Spring, Plow and Blister Steel,
Springs, Axle and Steel Tire &c.
WAREHOUSE, Nos. 83 WATER AND 100 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA. jeo

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, No. 149 and 151 First and 120 and 122 Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,
Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 17 Fifth street.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
IRON BROKER,
124 First street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. jy28

WM. A. McCLURG,
MERCHANDISE BROKER
And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.
AGENT FOR
Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Horsford's Ammea Baking Powder, McCandless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.
OFFICE, No. 57 HAND ST., near Liberty.
au21-ly

O. S. BRYAN..................JNO. A. CAUGHEY
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,
No. 74 Water Street,
jy7-ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms.
NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.
Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails, Philadelphia pattern, 46 pounds to the yard.

PETROLEUM.

HENDRICK'S LUBRICATOR,
Manufactured by WHITE BROS & CO., New York.
E. J. ROBERTS,
Agent,
No. 1 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Keep constantly on hand

Cotton Factory Oil,	Dark Machinery Oil,
Woolen Mill Oil,	Dark Engine Oil,
Light Col'd Engine Oil,	Dark Car Oil, No. 1,
L't col'd screw cutting oil,	Dark Car Oil, No. 2.

je30-3m

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 81 Market street, Pittsburgh

CURTIS & HARVEY'S Celebrated
English Diamond Grain
GUNPOWDER,
Just received, 6 doz. 1 lb, cans assorted grain, at
au18 JAMES BOWN'S, 136 Wood St.

NEW YORK REGULATIONS.
Base Balls.
I am sole agent for Western Pennsylvania for Horsman's Celebrated New York Regulations. Base Balls, the best in the market.
JAMES BOWN,
au18 136 Wood street.

FINE GOLD PAPERS—
FOR PARLORS OF NEWEST DESIGNS,
At No. 107 Market street HUGHES & BRO.
au25

CEMENT. CEMENT.
BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC
CEMENT always on hand and for sale by
CHAS. B. LEECH,
my19-6m W&S No. 118 Second street.

SHOT GUNS,
SHOT GUNS.
Just received a fine assortment of the best makes of Double Barreled Shot Guns, also, a fine assortment of German and American on hand at
au18 JAMES BOWN'S, 136 Wood St.

HOMINY.
10 bbls. prime Pearl Hominy, just received and for sale by JNO. B. CANFIELD & SON,
au10 141 and 143 First street.

THIRTEEN COMPETENT
Teachers Wanted.
The School Board of Mifflin Township wish to employ 13 competent Teachers. Schools open the first Monday in September. Term, 6 months. By order of the Board. JAS. MEANS, Sec'y.
au11 was d&w

POT ASH—10 CASKS PRIME
POT ASH in store and for sale by
au2 JNO. B. CANFIELD & SON.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

ROLLING MILL
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offer for sale their Rolling Mill and Hinge Factory, situated 2½ miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, adjoining the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company's Works, and a short distance below the Superior Rail Mill and Manchester Locomotive Works, and can be reached by accommodation trains on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and Manchester street cars. The mill comprises 13 boiling furnaces, 1 scrap furnace and 3 heating furnaces, patent squeezer, muck mill, sheet mill, 15-inch bar mill and 8-inch guard mill, 5 boilers, one 26-inch cylinder engine, 5 feet stroke, entirely new, of superior workmanship, made by Messrs. Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co., one 15-inch cylinder engine, new, for running 8-inch mill, shears, lathes, etc., etc., all in complete running order.
Hinge Factory for manufacturing strap and T hinges, now in successful operation, with a good trade demand for entire product, capacity of which can be doubled at small expense. In connection with hinge factory is a complete machine shop with engine, lathes, planer, drill press, etc., etc. In addition there are twenty eight dwelling houses for hands, and one house for manager.
Real estate comprises eight acres of ground, extending from the P., F. W. and C. R. R. track to the Ohio river, with a river front of 326 feet. A switch from the P., F. W., and C. R. R. extends to the mill; this, with the river, affords unsurpassed facilities for receiving coal and metal, and shipping product.
This property being conveniently located and everything about it but a short time in use, and in perfect running order, is well worthy the attention of parties wishing to engage in the iron business.
For further particulars inquire of
LINDSAY, OWENS & SEMPLE,
jy31-T. M. 134 First st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
Situated at Leechburgh, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. It contains 346 acres, all tillable land and under the highest state of cultivation, and enclosed with the best of fences. The improvements are
Two Large Brick Dwelling Houses,
TWO LARGE BANK BARNS 60 by 40 feet, all in good order. It contains an orchard of 350 APPLE TREES selected fruit, all young, a VINEYARD of 15 ACRES OF CATAWBA GRAPES in full bearing. The farm generally is well watered with NEVER FAILING SPRINGS. It is all underlaid with coal, and well adapted for all kinds of grain, grazing, and fruit cultivation. Will be sold in one farm or two, to suit purchaser. For terms apply to or address,
ADDISON LEECH,
jy21-RM Leechburgh, Pa.

SAW AND GRIST MILL
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale a large SAW MILL, situate at Leechburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, 35 miles from Pittsburgh, capable of sawing 3,000 FEET OF LUMBER IN 12 HOURS. The Mill is run by water power having a fall of 19 feet. The machinery is in the very best condition.
The Grist Mill
Situate at the same place, and run by the same power, is also in excellent condition. It has FOUR RUN OF FOUR AND A HALF FEET FRENCH BURS, and can manufacture 100 barrels of Flour every 24 hours. The building is of brick and stone, four stories high, and almost new. The Mill has a good run of trade. For full information, apply or address,
ADDISON LEECH,
jy21-RM Leechburg, Pa.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE
FOR SALE.
Situate on a line of Passenger Railway, about 2½ miles from town. The House is large, new, commodious and provided with modern improvements. At tached is a fine garden, with fruit &c. For particulars apply to J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN.
au21-tf 71 Grant Street.

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR
SALE.—One mile back of City Poor House Farm, on Monongahela river, with the latest improved machinery, in perfect order. Nine acres of land, good frame house with eight rooms, small barn, stable and out-buildings, good young orchard, strong running spring, &c.
Price only THIRTY ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, the mill alone would cost more money. Inquire of
ROBT. F. WADDELL,
au21 cor Smithfield and Water Sts.

VALUABLE
FARM FOR SALE.
125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, on the Greensburg Turnpike, within 1 mile of Port Perry, and 1 mile of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Brinton Station, 12 miles East of Pittsburgh. This farm contains an abundance of the finest quality of LIMESTONE AND COAL sufficient for family use; well watered by several springs of EXCELLENT WATER. The improvements are a LARGE STONE DWELLING HOUSE, also frame dwelling house, LARGE FRAME BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, Spring House, and other Out buildings. There is also upon the farm a fine orchard of WELL SELECTED FRUIT. This farm will be sold cheap, if a purchaser offers soon. Terms reasonable. Inquire of S. B. W. GILL,
No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh,
my26-3m or of James White, on the premises.

FOR SALE—
A place of twelve acres, situate on the Brownsville Road, twelve miles from the city, under good cultivation. The improvements are a frame dwelling of four rooms, good spring of water, with spring house at the door, a choice variety of one hundred and thirty two trees. For further information, terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of
C. S. BATES,
jy19 Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.

DESIRABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
160 acres of land, situated one mile from Salem, Ohio, known as the "WOODS FARM." The land is of good quality, and has on it one of the best springs in the State. There is a large BRICK HOUSE well finished, a splendid BANK BARN and all the necessary improvements. The fences are in good order. Timber plenty and valuable. Terms easy. For price and further particulars inquire of BLAIR & WOODS, Produce and Commission Merchants, Nos. 281 and 283 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
R. G. WOODS,
Salem Ohio.
T. S. WOODS,
au11-3m eod New Lisbon, Ohio.

HOUSE
FOR SALE.
I offer to sell, on moderate terms a convenient, well built, three-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, on Second street, below Market street.
Possession given immediately.
HILARY BRUNOT,
my24 eodtf 115 Penn street

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. M. MOFFETT,
au4-tf Attorney at Law.

TOBACCO AND SECARS.

E. MEGRAW & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
AND
Wholesale Dealers
In all kinds of
TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGARS,
No. 31 ST. CLAIR STREET.
jy25-TM Factory 53 and 55 HAND STREET.

R. & W. Jenkinson,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
TOBACCO
SNUFF AND SEGARS,
Third Door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.
Branch Store at SALEM, OHIO. jy8

SEWING MACHINES.

100 AGENTS
WANTED
FOR THE
ÆTNA AND ELLIPTIC
SEWING MACHINES,
AND
Dalton Knitting Machine.
BOWDOIN & GIBSON,
GENERAL AGENTS,
NO. 24 FIFTH STREET (Up Stairs)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Send for a circular. au16-THAS

EMPIRE!
SHUTTLE
SEWING MACHINE.
This Machine is constructed on a new principle of mechanism. It possesses many VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS. Having been examined by the most learned and pronounced to be
Simplicity and Perfection Combined.
It has a straight needle, and makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, which will
NEITHER RAVEL NOR RIP.
And is alike on both sides. Performs perfect sewing on EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL, from leather to the finest muslin, with cotton, linen, or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. It Hems, Fells, Binds, Braids, Tucks, Quilts, Plaits, and Gathers. Having neither Cam nor Cog Wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs smoothly, and is, EMPHATICALLY A
NOISELESS MACHINE.
It being the last Standard Sewing Machine patented we claim for it to be one of the simplest and best in the country. Persons wishing to see this UNRIVALED MACHINE should call at
CARSON BROTHERS
NO. 20 FIFTH STREET,
je20-3m eod ABOVE ANDREW'S TEA STORE.

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 103
THIRD street Pittsburgh, Agent for PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO.
Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.
These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. au25-ly

E. B. MATTHEWS,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Brooms, Broom Brushes, Broom Findings, &c.
Also, always on hand MACHINERY for the manufacture of all kinds of Brooms and Broom Brushes Office and Salesroom, 325 Liberty street, Pittsburgh Pa. Factory on Chestnut street, Manchester. lap8-6m

FIERY SERPENTS,
OR THE EGGS OF PHAROH'S SERPENTS,
A new and curious chemical toy. For sale by Chas. H. Super, Druggist, corner Penn and St. Clair streets Pittsburgh, Pa., sole agent for Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Greene, Beaver and Venango counties. Also, for sale by McClarran & McKennan. del8

WHEELING ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. MAIER..................J. S. M'KINLEY.
MAIER & McKINLEY,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Steamboat Agents and Wharfboat Proprietors.
AGENTS for the PITTSBURGH and PARKERSBURGH DAILY PACKET LINE, WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of
Boat Stores,
At 41 Water Street.
Boats supplied and freights received at all hours.
jy7-tf

PARKERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. B. NEAL..................J. S. M'KINLEY.
Neal & McKinley,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANTS.
STEAMBOAT AGENTS AND
WHARFBOAT PROPRIETORS.
Agents for the Pittsburgh and Parkersburg Daily Packet Line. Agents of Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Parkersburgh, West Virginia.
Cash advances made on consignments. Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of Crude, Refined, and Lubricating Oils. jy7-tf

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. E. ROBINSON..................BURD C. LEVI.
MOORHEAD & CO.,
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
AGENTS OF PENNA. CENTRAL R. R.
No. 20 WALL STREET, Louisville, Ky.
Referring to the above we would inform our friends that we will continue business under the same style as heretofore, and at the old stand, our B. C. LEVI giving, as heretofore, the river business his special attention. W. E. ROBINSON,
jy19 RM BURD C. LEVI.

CAIRO ADVERTISEMENTS.

E. B. HENDRICK,
RECEIVING, FORWARDING AND
Commission Merchant,
AND WHARFBOAT PROPRIETOR.
CAIRO, ILL.
All steamers, in passing Cairo, make their first landing at Wharfboat hence forwarding goods in the hands of the proprietor are always sure to be shipped promptly. Especial y goods consigned to care of E. B. HENDRICK, Cairo, will receive prompt and careful attention. All communications relative to freights will be promptly answered.
PITTSBURGH REFERENCES.—JOSEPH WALTON THOMAS FAWCETT. je13-3m

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERRY SHULTZ,
DEALER IN
HIDES, LEATHER AND WOOL,
NO. 41 WALNUT STREET,
Between Second and Third, near Barnums Hotel, opposite Cathedral,
mh6-6m ST. LOUIS, MO.

RIVER PACKETS.

1866. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1866.
MONONGAHELA RIVER;
Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva
(UNION LINE)
PACKET COMPANY
Will run four daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:
FAYETTE..................CAPT. M. A. COX.
TELEGRAPH..................CAPT. D. BUGHER.
FRANKLIN..................CAPT. G. W. CLARKE.
GALLATIN..................CAPT. A. S. CARLILE
These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., except Sunday, when the departure will be at 8 o'clock a. m.
The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 5 p. m.; Brownsville daily at 5 a. m. Returning—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 8 a. m. and 4 p. m.
Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 10 o'clock; Rice's Landing at 12 o'clock m.
Leaves Monongahela City at 6 o'clock.
The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.
Freights Received at all Hours.
NO COMMISSION on Eastern Freights.
For further particulars, inquire of
WM. McELROY, Agent,
at the Wharf-Boat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
L. COLVIN, Agent,
fe15 Brownsville, Penna.

Monongahela River Packets.
PEOPLE'S LINE
OF STEAMERS
(INCORPORATED)
PITTSBURGH,
Monongahela City, Brownsville
AND GENEVA.
THIS COMPANY will run a daily boat between the above points, comprised of the new and splendid side-wheel steamers
CHIEFTAIN..................R. R. ABRAMS, Commander,
ELECTOR..................ROBT. PHILLIPS, "
The ELECTOR leaves Pittsburgh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 p. m. Returning—leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 a. m. and Brownsville at 4 p. m.
The CHIEFTAIN will leave Pittsburgh for all points on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M.
Returning, leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 A. M., and Brownsville at 4 P. M.
This Company have FIRST CLASS WHARFBOATS at Monongahela City and Pittsburgh.
Freights Received at all Hours,
NO CHARGE for Commission on Eastern Freights.
THIS LINE will not Run Boats on the Sabbath.
APPLY ON BOARD OR TO
JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM,
AGENT.
On Wharfboat, foot of Grant St.
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Marietta & Parkersburg Packet Line
1866. 1866.
SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT
COMBINED,
PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSBURG
DAILY PACKET LINE
Comprising the following first class Side wheel Passenger steamers:
BAYARD..................GEO. D. MOORE, Master
LENI LEOTI..................J. HAMILTON, Master.
FOREST CITY..................JOHN GORDON, Master.
DOWN TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD.
Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday at 11 A. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 9 30 P. M.
STEAMER LENI LEOTI.
Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 9.30 P. M.
STEAMER FOREST CITY.
Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 9.30 P. M.
UP TRIP.—STEAMER FOREST CITY.
Leaves Parkersburgh every Monday and Thursday at 2 P. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.
UP TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD.
Leaves Parkersburg every Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.
STEAMER LENI LEOTI.
Leaves Parkersburg every Wednesday at 2 P. M., and Sunday at 7 A. M.
Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Monday, at 7 P. M.
☞ Connections going down are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, which leaves Pittsburgh at 5:05 P. M., and Cleveland at 2:25 P. M. Also, with train of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves Chicago at 10 P. M., and at Marietta with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and with steamers to all points on the Muskingum river; and at Parkersburg with early train on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line Steamers to Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.
☞ On up trip, connections are made at Bellair with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 6:00 A. M. train, by which passengers arrive at Cleveland at 1:45 P. M., and at Chicago at 7 A. M., next morning.
JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents,
At Wharfboat, foot of Wood st., Pittsburgh
Where freight will be received each day, up to 5.00 P. M. au14

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENT.

1866.
NORTHERN LINE PACKETS,
FROM
St. Louis to Keokuk and Saint Paul.
One of the splendid side-wheel steamers of this line will leave St. Louis daily for Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Stillwater, St. Paul, and Minne-ha-ha Falls.
Through receipts for freight and passengers will be given to all points on the Upper Mississippi River, on steamers running from this port and connecting with Northern Line Packets at St. Louis.
Thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates. Apply to
JOHN FLACK, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents, or to
ap24 R. C. GRAY.

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 284, SECOND FLOOR,
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh
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COPYING PRESSES,
BRUSHES AND BOOKS,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
au16 Corner Wood and Third streets.

RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.
Trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Fast Line	2.00 a m	Day Express	3.00 a m
Wall's No. 1	6.20 a m	Wall's No. 1	6.30 a m
Brinton No. 1	7.50 a m	Altoona Accom	7.50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8.50 a m	*Cincinnati Ex	11 05 a m
Johnstown ac	9.50 a m	Wall's No. 2	10 20 a m
Baltimore Exp	1.00 p m	Wall's No. 3	11.50 a m
Phila. Express	1.30 p m	Johnstown Ac	2.50 p m
N. York Exp	1.50 p m	Braddock No. 1	3.40 p m
Wall's No. 3	2.05 p m	Phila. Express	4.10 p m
Wall's No. 4	4.00 p m	Wall's No. 4	4.50 p m
Braddock No. 1	5.50 p m	Wall's No. 5	6.05 p m
Wall's No. 5	7.00 p m	Fast Line	10.15 p m
Altoona acc and Emig't train	10.15 p m	Wall's No. 6	10.50 p m
Day Express	10.50 p m		

*Daily, all others Sundays excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2.00 p. m.

The Philadelphia and the Baltimore Express will arrive with the New York Express, at 1;50 p. m., on Sundays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

my21 W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

CHANGE OF TIME.
Pitts. Columbus and Cin. R. R.
PAN HANDLE ROUTE
THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA
STEUBENVILLE to COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS ST. LOUIS,
And all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after SUNDAY, August 12, 1866, trains will leave Pittsburgh as follows: Pittsburgh time.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	2:00 A. M.	3:40 P. M.
Express	2:10 P. M.	9:55 P. M.
Fast Line	10:50 P. M.	10:30 A. M.
Way Accommodation	6:00 A. M.	7:10 P. M.
Mansfield Accommodation	9:35 A. M.	1:15 P. M.
Steubenville Accom	4:30 P. M.	8:35 A. M.

	Morning Train.	Evening Train.	Night Train.
Leave PITTSB'H	2:00 a.m.	2:10 p.m.	10:50 p.m.
Ar've Columbia	11:20 a.m.	10:50 p.m.	7:10 a.m.
" Cincinnati	4:20 p.m.	4:45 a.m.	12:05 p.m.
" Indianap's	7:55 p.m.	7:55 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
" Ter. Haute	11:35 p.m.	12:30 a.m.	9:00 p.m.
" St. Louis	8:00 a.m.	8:35 p.m.	7:00 a.m.
" Louisville	5:15 a.m.	3:00 p.m.	8:36 p.m.
" Cairo	1:15 p.m.	1:30 a.m.	9:00 a.m.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH.
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh,
JOHN DURAND.
Gen. Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL.
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN H. MILLER, Gen. Eastern Pass'r Agt.
au10

1866 THE PITTSBURGH, 1866.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex	2 05 A. M.	Chicago Ex	2 20 A. M.
Clevel'd Ex	2 05 "	Cleveland Exp	2 20 "
Erie & Ygn Ex	5 50 "	Chicago Exp	10 40 "
Cl. & Whg. M'l	6 10 "	Wheeling Exp	11 05 "
Chic. Ex. Mail	6 45 "	Chicago Exp	3 50 P. M.
Cl. & Whg. Ex	1 55 P. M.	Cl. & Whg. Ex	3 40 "
Chicago Ex	2 10 "	Erie & Yg'n Ex	6 35 "
Wheeling Exp	4 35 "	Chicago Ex	9 30 "
Chicago Ex	11 00 "	Cl. & Whg. Ex	9 20 "

Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn Accm	9 00 A. M.	N. Br'tn Accm	6 50 A. M.
Leetsdale "	10 00 "	N. Br'tn "	8 15 "
" "	11 50 "	Wellsville "	9 00 "
New Castle "	2 25 P. M.	N. Br'tn "	9 45 "
Wellsville "	3 30 "	N. Castle "	11 15 "
Leetsdale "	4 50 "	Leetsdale "	1 05 "
N. Br'tn "	5 20 "	N. Br'tn "	2 30 "
N. Br'tn "	6 15 "	Leetsdale "	4 20 "
Leetsdale "	10 15 "	" "	7 05 "

☞ 11 00 P. M. leaves daily. ☞ 10 40 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily.
Sun'y and not on Saturd'y.

F. R. MYERS,
jy30 General Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Change of Time.

On and after WEDNESDAY, August 1st, 1866, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave P'gh.	Arrive at P'gh.
First Kiskiminetas Ac	6 30 A. M.	12 20 P. M.
Mail (to & from Mah'ng)	7 00 "	6 00 P. M.
First Hulton Accom	9 00 "	11 20 A. M.
Parnassus do	11 00 "	2 00 P. M.
Second Kiskiminetas Ac	1 30 P. M.	4 40 P. M.
Second Hulton Accom	2 30 "	10 05 A. M.
Exp. to & from Mah'ng	4 00 "	6 50 P. M.
Third Hulton Accom	4 45 "	8 45 "
Fourth "	6 20 "	
Soda Works		8 00 "

The Sunday Church Train leaves Soda Works Station at 8 10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10 00 A. M. Returning—leaves Pittsburgh, at 1 P. M., arriving at Soda Works at 2 50 P. M.

H. BLACKSTONE,
jy31 Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
West Newton Accommod'n	6:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second "	10:00 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
Braddock's "	4:10 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to J. R. KING, Agent.
mh15 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
ATLANTIC
AND
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. W,
AT MANSFIELD.
FORMS A SHORT AND DIRECT ROUTE TO
Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis, New Orleans, &c,
Three Trains leave Pittsburgh Daily
11.0 P. M., 2.05 A. M., 2.10 P. M.
PASSENGERS FOR
MEADVILLE, FRANKLIN, OIL CITY, CORRY, TITUSVILLE, PITHOLE, NEW YORK, BOSTON, &c.,
Make close connections at CLARKSVILLE with the P., FT. W. C. AND ERIE & PITTS. R. W
LEAVE PITTSBURGH 5.50 A. M., and Allegheny 3:30 P. M.
83 Miles of Travel Saved.
Time as Quick and Fare as Low as by any Route.
Through Tickets and Baggage Checks can be procured at Offices of the
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W.
Be sure they read via
Atlantic & Great Western Railway.
D. M'LAREN,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. F. FULLER,
GENERAL TICKET AGENT.
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PIANOS AND ORGANS.
THE CELEBRATED
BRADBURY,
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PIANOS.
THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States.
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Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. sec-tf

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STAMPED GOLD PAPER
For Parlors, new and beautiful designs, now receiving at JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.,
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SUGAR—
200 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated Powdered, A and B Coffee Sugars. 10 hhds choice Cuba; 20 bbls extra C, and 20 bbls Yellow. For sale by
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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF
PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organised under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.
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